Health - 1914.

5-27-14

Constitution

Vital Statistics.

(From The Atlanta Insurance Herald-Argus.)

At the annual meeting of the National Association of Life Insurance Presidents, held last December, it was pointed out that Georgia and South Carolina were the only southern states having no vital statistics laws. Since then South Carolina has fallen into line and passed the necessary legislation covering this very important subject. A bill establishing a state registry bureau and requiring the registration and compilation of vital statistics was introduced in the Georgia legislature last year, but for some reason failed to pass. The same measure will come up again at the next session in June and should be enacted without delay.

Public health should be one of the first considerations of government. State pride, which continually urges the adoption of plans designed to increase the population and wealth of the community, is well enough in its way, but the matter of prevention and cure of disease is far more important. If ablebodied men and women are considered valuable assets to the state, why neglect the means through which their health and lives may be preserved in full vigor? In every district or state where complete vital statistics are available there has been marked improvement in the health of the people. Medical science can only grope in the dark unless adequate records are kept regarding births, disease and deaths.

For a number of years a few of the life insurance companies have voluntarily aided their policyholders in the matter of prevention of disease and the conservation of health, both through the dissemination of literature on the subject and the employment of physicians to make personal investigations. While their action may appear somewhat in the nature of self-protection, the benefits derived in that direction are nominal compared with the general public good resulting from their work. Educational literature regarding disease prevention sent to individual policyholders naturally lays the foundation for the better observance of health rules among their families and friends, and finally, the community at large. If this work is performed by the state, county and municipal authorities, the desired results will be achieved more promptly, because the citizen feels that he is legally bound to observe health rules and regulations coming from official sources. It should not require strong argument to convince the Georgia legislature that this state needs and must have a vital statistics law. A comparison of present conditions here with those in states having such laws shows the urgent necessity for prompt action.

HEALTH AND THE STATE.

What North Carolina is doing and what Georgia is not doing for the health of their respective populations makes a suggestive contrast. The Progressive Farmer, of Raleigh, tells us, in an editorial The Constitution reproduces, that in a state-wide campaign against typhoid the state furnishes the vaccine free and the county the services of physicians free. The process extends through the regulation three treatments.

It is merely a matter of arithmetic that in course of time, and a comparatively short time, North Carolina will subjugate the scourge of typhoid. The vaccine is about as absolute a preventive as cowpox vaccine for smallpox.

6-29-14

Georgia's attitude toward disease shows an discouraging contrast. It is not the fault of the state board of health. The hands of this body are tied by lack of authority and still greater lack of money. It is willing and ready to practice the conservation of human life on a large and habitual scale, but it can do nothing until machinery is placed at its disposal.

The general assembly today gets under way for a 50-day session. There are pending on the calendar two bills that will make Georgia the equal of any state in the union in the matter of health conservation. One of the bills creates a system for registering vital statistics, which includes, of course, the registration of diseases as well as of births and deaths. The other bill creates a public health service, broadening the powers of the state board of health and establishing branches in every county, or in districts where the counties are too small to afford an individual board.

Both of these measures, or others of similar purport, should pass at once. It is useless to pass the one without the other. There is no conflict between them, but they are both absolutely indispensable to the minimizing of disease and the promotion of the general health. Enacted together and enforced hand in hand, there is every reason to believe these laws will within less than five years radically reduce the death rate and radically increase efficiency and economic productiveness in every county of the state.

Georgia has long enough been neglectful of her greatest asset, human life. It is the only state in the union without a system for collecting vital statistics. The legislature that assembles today can perform no service of a more constructive nature than by enacting the vital statistics and the public health bills.

Constitution

THE FIRE ALARM OF FIGURES.

A recent special bulletin issued by the census bureau, and covering the mortality figures for the year 1913, verifies the series of warnings issued by The Constitution with regard to the disease germ that crosses the race line. The bulletin gives several cities all with negro populations, and shows, as follows, the significant disparity between white and colored death rates:

6-28-14

	White.	Negro.
Memphis	15.9	28.2
Richmond	16.7	26.8
New Orleans	15.6	31.9
Baltimore	16.2	31.0
Nashville	14.7	24.0
Birmingham	12.3	25.2
Atlanta	13.5	25.2
Washington	14.4	24.4

Atlanta has nothing of which to be proud in her record in this respect. The death rate among the Atlanta negroes is given as almost twice that among the whites. These figures have been verified by the city board of health.

Every city and state with a negro population is at an unfair advantage with the rest of the country in the matter of fighting disease and the death rate. It is possible, theoretically, to enforce rigid sanitation and hygiene among the white elements. But unless similar laws are applied with equal rigidity to the negroes, it is likely the work will go largely for nought.

The careless or ignorant negro is a menace to the careful and informed white man. He is likely to nullify the scrupulous sanitary safeguards with which the white man surrounds his home and his business establishment. Coming from breeding places of disease, he brings germs with him. He may carry infection into clean neighborhoods, leaving the source a profound mystery. His women take our clothes into their homes, and return them laden with germs, for all we know. They come into our homes as cooks and other domestic servants, and the process is the same. On the streets, on trolleys, in all public places, we mingle perforce with the negro who does not know how to be sanitary. And the germ, being the original democrat, does the rest.

Atlanta is gradually taking cognizance of these facts, and preparing to care for the negro with contagious disease. But until there is one sanitary law for both, and until it is rigidly enforced, we will in a measure be responsible for a high death rate among our own people.

Importance of Vital Statistics Legislation In Southern States

Constitution 11-16-14

(From an address delivered by William J. Harris, director of the census, before the Southern Medical society, at Richmond, Va., November 9, 1914.)

Because of the large negro population, it is far more important that the south have accurate vital statistics than any other section of the country, and soon after I was appointed director of the census, I gave instructions that separate statistics should be shown for whites and negroes, and in future all mortality reports will be made this way.

I am of the opinion that the death rate among the whites in the south, except in a few localities, is as low as in the north, and while the death rate of negroes in the cities of the south is much greater than the whites, statistics show that in northern cities it is equally as high—in fact, the highest death rate recorded among the negroes of the United States is in the cities of the north.

In the south, most of the servants are negroes who live in settlements, and it is important that their white employers know to what causes their deaths are due. This can only be ascertained by accurate vital statistics.

South Desires Immigrants.

The south desires immigrants of the proper character from every section of the United States to aid in its industries and in its fields. In its work of progress, all of these things mean added wealth. The bureau of the census is constantly receiving letters inquiring as to the sanitary conditions and rates of mortality of various parts of the south. They come from manufacturers, farmers, real estate dealers, investors, railway passenger agents and others. We are obliged to advise them that with the exception of a few cities, no death rates are available for the south. However, many of the southern states are now enacting effective laws for the registration of vital statistics, and it will not be very long before it will be possible to answer these inquiries to the very great advantage of the south.

The south is to be congratulated on the rapid strides made in recent years in the enactment of effective state laws for the registration of births and deaths. The first southern state to be admitted to the registration area was Maryland, in 1906. Municipalities of North Carolina, having a population of 1,000 or over in 1900, were admitted in 1910. Kentucky, the first state in the south to pass the model law, was admitted in 1911; and Virginia, which passed the model law in 1912, was admitted in 1913. The model law for the registration of births and deaths was passed and put in operation in Mississippi in 1912; in Arkansas and Tennessee it was passed in 1913, and put in operation January 1, 1914; and my home state, Georgia, and the state of South Carolina, enacted the model law during the present year. The organization of bureaus of vital statistics is now in progress in the last two states, and it is hoped that the law will be in operation by the first of the year. I sincerely hope that the registration of deaths in all of these states will reach the standard of completeness at an early date, so that they may be included in the registration area.

Registration of Vital Statistics.

I am greatly interested in the registration of vital statistics, especially in the south, and in pursuance of the joint resolution passed by congress requesting state authorities to co-operate with the census office in securing a uniform system of birth and death registration, it has been my pleasure, since my appointment as director of the census, to co-operate with the number of states in securing the necessary legislation.

Realizing the importance to the entire country of accurate vital statistics in the south, I have detailed employees of the census bureau to help these states inaugurate and perfect their systems, so as to advance the time when all the states will be admitted to the registration area. I will be glad to aid any state in every way possible in this important work. When accurate vital statistics are shown for the southern states, it will be a much easier matter to get the legislatures to appropriate money for the use of state health authorities in stamping out disease in certain localities.

WHERE THE RACE LINE FADES.

The Constitution commends solemnly to the people of Atlanta and of other southern communities the significant moral of a communication recently printed in these columns from Health Officer Kennedy, of Atlanta.

That moral is that the color lines fades before death and disease; further, that the community that ignores the negro death-

rate is feeding its white death-rate. The chain is too well-connected to admit of argument. And it ought, once and forever, to establish the principle that when the white man expends money and effort in improving the condition of the negro, the dominant motive is not philanthropic but sternly self-preservative.

And here is the proof.

In 1913, the white death-rate per thousand in Atlanta was 11.49.

In 1913, the negro death-rate per thousand in Atlanta was 24.98.

In other words, proportionately more than twice as many negroes as whites die in Atlanta last year.

There are more than twice as many whites as negroes in Atlanta. Yet more than twice the number of negroes die.

That would be appalling enough, if it affected the negro alone and if it only swelled an unfortunate mortality showing for the whole city.

But, and here is the point:

Providence only knows how much of that 11.49 per thousand white death rate was due to infections that crossed the race line. If the negro race were as relatively immune to disease as is the white race, the white death rate and that of the whole community would have decreased radically.

We make a tragic blunder when we forget that the germ is the original democrat. Our canons have set up forever a social barrier against the negro. But written or unwritten law is alike powerless against bacilli. They respect one statute only—the fundamental statute of sanitation and hygiene.

The negro who cooks for us; who launders for us; who drives for us; who waits on us at home or in cafes; who tends the door at our offices; who mans our street-fleets of trade and commerce; who rubs elbows with us on highway or trolley or other public place—

Is the negro who comes from the centers where is recruited that death-rate twice exceeding our own death-rate. He may come from houses or hovels scourged by typhoid, by malaria, by tuberculosis, by scarlet fever, by diphtheria, numbers of other communicable diseases. He is untaught in the most primary way of detecting these diseases. He may be afflicted without knowing it.

But in the pursuit of his business, he crosses the race-line and the white man pays the penalty.

What, then?

One sanitary law for white and black and an undiscriminating, rigid enforcement of that law.

That is the only way.

We may not be the negro's "keeper."

But the reservoir of diseases among ignorant negroes is today the greatest danger that menaces the health of [illegible]

HOW RICHMOND IS HOUSED—By John Ihlder, National Housing Assn.

The Journey 4-11-14

AN UNUSUALLY interesting illustrated report issued by the Society for the Improvement of Housing and Living Conditions in Richmond, Va., shows again that bad housing is confined to no one city or class of cities nor to any section of the country. The people of Richmond should find value in its presentation of facts which, though long ignored, bear directly upon their prosperity and well-being. When a death rate is as high as that of Richmond it certainly indicates that something is so far wrong that investigation is imperative. This investigation, made under the supervision of G. A. Weber, secretary of the society, shows at least where part of the trouble lies.

Richmond, like most southern cities, is fortunate in that it is still predominantly a city of small houses. According to the United States census of 1910 the average number of persons per house was only 5.7. In the districts studied by Mr. Weber the average was even smaller, 5.4 whites and 4.9 Negroes per house. But the tenement evil is already threatening. Not only are old mansions being converted into barracks for many families, but "apartment" houses designed to accommodate as many as forty families each are being erected in fashionable neighborhoods. And all this without any adequate attempt at regulation by the public authorities. To quote from the report:

"There are no regulations concerning land overcrowding. An apartment or tenement house may cover every square foot of the lot on which it is built, leaving no yard or court for light or ventilation, and it may be built to any height. There are no restrictions concerning the size of rooms in such houses, no provision for lighting or ventilating halls or for the adequacy of water supply or of water-closet accommodation. In dwelling houses of three or less families there are no requirements whatever concerning light or ventilation, and a landlord may provide as many dark rooms as he chooses."

On some of the best streets there are already apartment houses which occupy nearly all of their lots, depending for light and air upon vacant lots or the yards of old single family houses next door. When these neighboring lots are similarly occupied the district will begin to go down and Richmond will suffer as other American cities have suffered a tremendous loss in real estate values.

But these "apartment" houses are still too new and too few in number to be much more than a threat. Before that threat has been made good we may hope that Richmond will enact a housing code which will adequately regulate future building as well as bring existing dwellings up to a fairly wholesome standard.

The conditions which contribute now to Richmond's high death rate are found chiefly in the poorer districts. There are dwellings "which are poorly lighted, unventilated, damp, imperfectly drained, exposed to undue fire peril, in bad repair, vermin infested, disease infected, with unclean surroundings, with insufficient water supply, without toilet accommodations adequate for comfort, cleanliness or privacy, with defective plumbing, with overcrowded rooms, and with cellar tenements"—all the bad features that are found in the neglected portions of our other cities. Richmond has dared to look its facts in the face. Legislation setting proper housing standards is the next step in its advance.

COLORED BETTER BABIES CONTEST

Afro American Presbyterian 4-19-14

The Colored Better Babies Contest held in connection with the colored State Fair last week met with unforeseen success. Those having it in charge are gratified with the results and are encouraged to undertake further and more advanced work along this line another year. Though this is the first attempt of the colored people at a Better Babies Contest, in this State and perhaps throughout the South, so satisfactory and successful were the results in every way that it has been made an annual organization.

The examinations were in the hands of colored physicians, dentists, and trained nurses. The standard score cards were used and medals and certificates given. The mothers had pointed out to them by a child specialist the cause and remedying of every defect the score card showed. Thus they were able to go home and remedy perhaps what might have been deformities for life.—Bulletin State Board of Health.

The Savannah Tribune 4-19-14

Of unusual interest must it have been to every member of the race to note the startling facts concerning the living conditions of our people as brought out by Health Officer Brunner in the his recent comparative statement of the health conditions of the two races in Savannah. To know from no less an authority than Dr. Brunner who, by the way, never speaks in uncertain terms nor fails to let the public know in his [illegible] reports where the fault lies for any unsanitary condition found in the city, that deaths among our people outnumber those among the whites practically three to one, is, without doubt, food for the most serious thought among those of us who have the welfare of the race at heart. Competent and reliable as he is, these facts as brought out by our health officer, stand on their merit. They cannot be gainsaid. We believe, as per the statistics given, that the death rate among our people is altogether too large, in fact; it is absolutely abnormal. That something must be done and at once to improve the health conditions among our people in order to decrease the sick and death rate among us, is unquestionally true. That we ourselves, since we are most vitally interested, should take the lead in such matter is also true. Thanks therefore to such a civic improvement organization as the Urban League, through which every effort is now being put forth to educate our people along lines of hygenic improvement, civic righteousness and otherwise. But, it must be remembered that we as individuals or as organizations cannot hope to accomplish all. Tis true that by organizing ourselves and by inaugurating such movements as 'clean up days' and the like, we could do a great deal toward having our people improve their condition and surroundings along lines of sanitation and health. Yet it must be remembered that we will in a certain degree be 'lifting ourselves by our bootstraps,' if the most emphatic hindrance against sanitary conditions, viz. the tenement houses and dirty, unpaved streets are to continue to characterize what is commonly known as Negro settlements. In our opinion, there will be very little decrease in the sick and death rate among our people as long as the building laws or rather, the lack of them, allow investors to erect such shacks for Negro habitation as have been and are now being erected and as long as our people are allowed to crowd these houses as they will. Then too, we are of the opinion that paved or macadamized streets where the bulk of our people live, will go a long way toward eradicating diseases among them as well as stimulating them to greater efforts along lines of cleanliness. There is no doubt that the sanitary condition among our people ought to be improved. Those of us who think have long realized this fact and have endeavored to work to bring about the needed improvement along such a line. We know that we owe a great duty to our people which we must perform. We are ready and willing to work. At the same time we would welcome such municipal co-operation and otherwise as will remove the insurmountable hindrances to our complete success.

Health — 1914

WITHOUT RACE OR FLAG.

At the meeting of the American Public Health association, at Jacksonville, Dr. William F. Brunner, health officer at Savannah, talked about the one destroyer in this world that has neither race nor flag, but that marches, fights, conquers and slays. It is the disease germ that has this unenviable distinction, and Dr. Brunner applied the philosophy specifically to the germ that, as The Constitution has often expressed it, "crosses the race line," in other words, the immemorial problem of trying to build up the health of the white race while neglecting or minimizing the health of the negro race. The consequences are deadly. The Associated Press report covering Dr. Brunner's indictment reads:

> The greater death rate among negroes than among members of the white race was emphasized in an address by Dr. William F. Brunner, health officer of Savannah, Ga. He suggested a commission to inquire into the sociological and sanitary conditions surrounding the negro in his place of living.

The germ is the original pariah. Its hand is against everyone. It acknowledges no race or flag, but it preys on all races and invades the lands of all flags. In the case of the negro, the principle is tragically illustrated. Right here in Atlanta, the germs of all manner of diseases cross the race line with blithe impartiality. Yet the indifferent person puts up the plea, "Am I my brother's keeper?" Perhaps not, if you want to put it on that ground. But carry it to its logical conclusion, and what then?

The negro woman who cooks your meals, or is maid in your house, very probably comes from an infected household. Your butler may have tuberculosis, may come from a tuberculosis-ridden home, where all precautions are ignored, for all you know. The clothes you wear are, for all you can prove, washed in a hovel where disease breeds, or at least where the environment is revoltingly insanitary. The talk of "segregation" as a cure for this condition is pitiful folly. You cannot segregate the germ. Its work goes right on.

The contradiction is, that these murderous fatteners of the disease and death rate can be abolished, and that within a comparatively short time and by a formula arithmetically demonstrable. In Havana, and on the canal zone, Gorgas recognized that the germ had neither race nor flag. In New Orleans, fighting yellow fever or the bubonic plague, the same fact was faced. What was the result? They went after the germ wherever it existed, in white or negro, or "mestizo" quarters, and now these places are far more healthy than the average American municipality.

American citizens pay taxes to fight the germ without flag or race in these latitudes and points to the result with pride. Right under their noses are incubators of disease run in defiance of the laws we elsewhere recognize and for the enforcement of which we pay, and why? For one of two reasons: Pluperfect apathy or pluperfect parsimony. In the hygienic sense, if no other, we are, indeed, "our brother's keeper." We concede that principle or suffer. Until Atlanta, Savannah and every other American city and state recognizes and enforces this formula, the destroyer without race or flag will continue its march unabated.

A PUBLIC MENACE AND THE CITY'S DUTY!

In the form of an interview with E. R. Carter, a negro preacher of high standing and integrity, The Constitution presents today a statement of health conditions in Atlanta.

Carter is the negro to whom C. G. Lambert, the prominent white Atlantan, applied to find a refuge for his diphtheritic negro cook when he found the city of Atlanta maintains no hospital for contagious negro diseases in Atlanta.

Carter has lived in Atlanta thirty-five years. He has been pastor of the Friendship Baptist church, in the thick of a congested negro settlement, for all but three years of that time.

Henry Grady indorsed Carter. Carter merited it then and merits recognition as an authority even more today. His unostentatious but wonderful service to his own people, and, incidentally, the white people, is told elsewhere. This is his final credential.

He verifies every word from The Constitution touching the unspeakable menace to the whites from lack of a negro hospital for contagious diseases.

He shows the lurking menace of diphtheritic, tuberculous, fevered negroes going from congested negro homes into sanitary white homes.

He shows our vaunted white sanitary precautions to be a tragic joke.

He says that where the negro recognizes the danger of his infection his poverty drives him to hide it—and spread it among the whites.

The health, the sanitary and medical departments of the city, and private philanthropic agencies are doing their best, he states, but they are helpless before the parsimony, indifference and ignorance which has heretofore tied the hands of other councils. Let us hope that this one will do more!

In this connection there is definite hope. Aroused by the exposure of The Constitution, Mayor Woodward, Chairman of the Board of Health Quillian and Health Officer Kennedy have instituted energetic investigation looking toward relief. The report now is that they will recommend the immediate establishment of a hospital for negro contagious diseases. For this they are to be heartily commended. It is a far step in the right direction. Inspired by this evidence of progress and awakening, there is no reason why within a short time the municipal machinery should not be so aroused as to meet the issue and settle the problem.

Carter's contentions in this wise are vindicated by statements published elsewhere from Dr. W. E. Quillian, chairman of the city board of health, and Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer.

Both these officials say they have asked the city almost upon their knees for appropriations sufficient to fight contagious disease. Even with regard to smallpox they have secured action with the utmost difficulty. As for getting results with regard to sanitary conditions generally, it has been like pulling eye-teeth.

These two physicians and experts say that if they are given sufficient funds they can cut contagious disease in Atlanta 50 per cent. Under the same principle, they can perform the same service with regard to broad preventable diseases, since a contagious and a preventable disease virtually are in the same class. Drs. Kennedy and Quillian also reiterate The Constitution's statement that the germ knows no color line.

The statements these officials make, that Carter makes, that others make are a challenge to the instinct of self-preservation in Atlanta. Significant is the view of E. T. Ware, president of the Atlanta university, also published. He declares that while Atlanta cannot afford to forget the philanthropic motive, the dominant driving power is that of self-defense, economic in the last analysis.

We need and need at once, a hospital for negro contagious diseases.

We need and need at once, a housing commission and an adequate force of sanitary inspectors and city physicians.

We need an uncompromising enforcement of the laws, including white as well as negro.

What are the mothers of Atlanta, the organized and unorganized women whose homes thus are menaced going to do about it?

They rallied effectually when the $3,000,000 bond issue was indispensable to the city's sanitary salvation.

Here is a hidden, obscure, baffling problem infinitely more complex, as threatening as the bond issue crisis.

Will the women of Atlanta let the men of Atlanta be accessories before the fact, through parsimony and apathy, to the death rate of their children from preventable diseases; diseases that ignore the color line and come into our homes in the guise of innocent domestic service?

THIS FROM A STRANGER.

A prominent American, who shows that his philanthropic instincts are practical and as wide as humanity, has written The Constitution an extraordinary letter, published elsewhere.

A non-resident of Atlanta—merely "passing through"—with none other than altruistic interest in the city, he—

Sends his personal check for $500 to be applied to this city's fight against preventable disease by caring for black as well as white germs.

He was led to that action by The Constitution's determined exposure of the manner in which disease germs cross the race line in Atlanta; of the manner in which babies and adults are needlessly exposed by municipal parsimony.

At his request we withhold his name for the time, vouching for his identity.

If a visitor can manifest this concern over our neglected health status, with what shame should Atlanta itself address her efforts to the cause of relief!

Not often are wealthy men so stirred by situations as to open their purses to take over work which is essentially and unavoidably the first obligation of every municipality—the preservation of health.

Swatting the Germ That Knows No Color Line

(From The Boston Transcript.)

Awaking to a realization of the fact that there are no white or negro germs, but germs nevertheless, the Louisiana State

Board of Health has called a conference of southern health officials to meet in New Orleans April 24 to discuss the adoption of some plan or general program for improving the health conditions among the negroes in the south and reducing the high mortality of the race. The immediate cause of the awakening seems to have been the recent census showing an unusually high mortality rate in the south and the very wise desire of southern whites to refute the popular conception that there is a higher death rate in southern cities than in other communities. The mere statement by the census bureau that the mortality is swelled by the negro population is not sufficient to clear that section of the country of such a charge, they say; it is necessary to engage actively in some kind of warfare that will effectually put an end to such statistics.

The best way to escape, it is assumed, is for the white people to take an active part in the clean-up, and this is one of the purposes of the conference; to create a public sentiment and support that will not only recognize the conditions but at the same time enlist in their extermination. Under the leadership of Dr. Dowling, president of the Louisiana board of health, the movement will no doubt acquire the necessary momentum to carry it to success.

Atlanta Awake.

The negro knows little of sanitary science, but there is no doubt that he is willing to be taught. Neglect and ignorance have so long been the rule that conditions have become a serious menace to the whites and negroes alike, for the two cannot be considered separately when it comes to a matter of public health.

Miserable shacks, owned by white people absolute lack of any sanitation; no pavements or sidewalks; standing water winter and summer; absence of sewers and water connections—all these, and more, have been largely determining factors in the high mortality. Consumption, as a result, is on an alarming increase, the rate being double that among the whites. Malignant diseases rarely receive the proper treatment, exposure incidental to poverty goes unattended and the simplest health regulations are disregarded—especially among the poorer classes and in the congested quarters of the larger cities. The condition is true of nearly every city in the south.

In Atlanta the newspapers have been pointing out the need of active remedial measures. Not a few cases have been reported where malignant, contagious diseases have been brought into the homes of white residents by negro servants living in insanitary shacks and huts in ill-kept city districts. Houston has complained on the same score, for it, too, has found a disagreeable array of vital statistics chalked up against it by the federal bureau.

High Death Rate of the Negro Due To Racial Causes (?)

Southwestern Christian Advocate 4-30-14

Dr. William C. Woodward, health officer of Washington, D. C., who attended a Negro Health Conference recently held in New Orleans, advanced the theory that the high death rate among Negroes may not be due to hygienic conditions, or the lack of them, but may be accounted for by inherent racial characteristics. Dr. Woodward cited as an evidence of his theory an observation that white people who live in about the same condition as the Negroes in the alleys of Washington do not show so high a death rate. Hence he thought that the cause might be racial.

Dr. Dowling, president of the Louisiana State Board of Health, said: "At present the death rate among Negroes is 28 per thousand as opposed to 15 among the white people. This makes the Negro a menace." He suggested that education was the best means to fight the evil. Housing is fundamental, he added. He said that no people can be moral when they are herded together as in the Negro shacks. He further contended that the prevalence of tuberculosis and venereal diseases is a feature for important consideration.

The need of teaching the Negro to work was the note struck by nearly all the speakers. The suggestions for the improvement of health conditions among the Negroes were adopted in a set of resolutions placing the responsibility primarily on white men for the work. The resolutions also demanded the co-operation of the more intelligent Negroes in the necessary improvement of housing. Teachers are to be asked to emphasize the element of self-control.

State Board of Health Asks More Money to Safeguard Human Life

Constitution 8/20/14

Editor Constitution: The state board of health for many years has been running steadily behind. This is entirely due to the fact that we have spent about $45,000 out of the $167,829.69 that has been appropriated up to the first of this year in the equipment of a laboratory. This laboratory is one of the finest in the United States, and is not surpassed by any one in the entire country. The building up of this laboratory was absolutely necessary to carry out the requirements of the legislature; that is, the equipment was necessary to make the products they designated. Practically everything in this laboratory is of a permanent character, and can be used in the future so long as the state chooses to run a laboratory.

Up to the first of the year we had done 31,079 bacteriological examinations, which, if they had been made privately, would have cost at the very least $2 each, making $62,158 saved to the people of the state by the state board of health laboratory.

We have treated 3,348 cases for the prevention of hydrophobia, with 11 deaths.

We have distributed since the state board of health began 38,909,700 units of diphtheria antitoxin.

Tetanus Antitoxin.

In addition to this we have supplied 1,446,500 units of tetanus antitoxin, and have distributed 412 doses of meningitis antitoxin, the greater part of which was made in our own laboratories, though some of it was bought, but given free to those calling for it.

We have made 1,352 water analyses.

We have given out the enormous number of 180,850 smallpox vaccine points, at a total actual cost to our board, as we do not make this product, of $11,442.44. In addition to smallpox vaccine we make meningitis vaccine, of which we distributed 520 doses during the year 1913, all of which was made in our own laboratories. Of still greater value than either of these vaccines is undoubtedly our typhoid vaccine, which we have been making since July 1, 1912. Up to January 1, 1914, we had distributed 13,369 doses, which would have cost the people of the state $6,684.50 at current prices.

We are engaged in other activities which are of much importance, manufacturing other biological products in addition to those mentioned, and doing a great deal of publicity work.

With the vast increase in the work done by this department the legislature has steadily refused to increase our appropriation for the past three years, and we have reached the point where it is absolutely necessary for us to cut out altogether a part of our work or continue our activities as before, but only doing a small proportion of the work demanded of us. The circumstances are such that the former alternative is the only one that can be seriously considered, and if we do not receive the support which we believe from our past performances we fully deserve, it will be necessary to cut out a large part of our work in the future.

Presenting the foregoing facts to the appropriation committee of the house, we have asked for an increased appropriation of $10,000, particularly for the purpose of meeting the demand for typhoid vaccine, small-pox vaccine and water analyses, but I learned from excellent sources that our request was not even debated when it came up for final consideration by this committee. The state board of health does not believe that it deserves to be ignored in this fashion, nor does it believe that the people of this state desire to pay the manufacturers of biological products ten times what it would cost us to produce them here, the alternative being not having them at all, and a vast number of deaths unquestionably resulting.

H. F. HARRIS,
Secretary State Board of Health.

Atlanta, Ga.

WHEN NEGROES "CLEAN UP."

C. M. Tanner, pastor of the Bethel African Methodist Episcopal church, gave excellent counsel to his congregation recently upon the subject of sanitation and hygiene.

The following keynote to his sermon might with profit be read by every man and woman of the negro race in Atlanta, the south for that matter: Constitution 4-24-14

It is not enough that we keep the places where we work clean. We must carry this cleaning process into our homes and to the yards and streets around our homes. We owe it not merely to the city, but to ourselves. Too often we see our people employed in keeping the homes of others in order, but these same people cannot be persuaded to spend one hour of their spare time to keep their own yards and homes clean.

A particularly apt portion of this advice is that which applies to the negro learning lessons in sanitation and disease-prevention from the homes in which he works.

Today the gospel of modern cleanliness is so widespread that hardly one white person out of fifty does not understand its cardinal principles.

This means that in all white homes, and white business houses able to employ negroes in the capacity of servants or workers, twentieth century rules of sanitation are likely to be observed.

If the negro will casually study these rules and then apply them in his own environment, a far step will have been taken toward the solution of the problem of the disease and death rate.

Better still, would be ordinances that enforced rigid sanitation upon negro as well as white.

HAMPTON LEADS IN VIRGINIA CLEAN-UP WEEK

The Chicago Defender 4-19-14

Encouraged by Good Results Last Year Organization Society Arranges for a State Wide Clean-up from April 26 to May 2.

By W. A. Aery.

[Special to The Chicago Defender.]

Hampton, Va., April 17.—The Organization Society of Virginia, through R. R. Moton of Hampton and J. M. Gandy of Petersburg, is planning for another state wide "Cleaning-up Campaign," April 26 to May 2, similar to the clean-up day so effectively observed last year by the people in every community of the state.

Last year the society arranged with the State Board of Health to set apart and observe one whole day as clean-up time all over Virginia. As an aid to a proper observance of the health day, the Health Board published and distributed, free of cost to the society, a special health bulletin, in which were given instructions as to how to proceed in the matter of effective cleaning.

Health bulletins this year will be sent in large numbers to the ministers, teachers, doctors and other leaders of the people in every city and county of the state, to be read, distributed, and explained to the masses of the people as they gather in the churches, schools, and other places of assembling. Special letters accompanying copies of the health bulletin will be sent to almost all of the newspapers of the state, the editors of which have uniformly lent their columns and news space to a wide publicity for the health movement. The great possibilities for good to all the people of Virginia, shown by the results of last year's clean-up day, have convinced the Organization Society of the advisability of arranging for another beneficial cleaning-up time. This year they are planning for a whole week, called the "General Cleaning-up Week," beginning April 26 and ending May 2.

Health - 1914

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS

TALKS ON

Preventative Measures First Aid Remedies Hygienics and Sanitation

NOCASES ARE DIAGNOSED AND NO PRESCRIPTIONS GIVEN IN THESE WEEKLY ARTICLES.

The Sanitary House.

The sanitary house is a healthy house. The house we live in is one of the important contributing factors to our health, to our mental and moral condition. The individual who lives on a nice paved street, in a modern, up-to-date house has a better opinion of himself, feels better towards himself, towards mankind and the world in general.

The housing condition of a people is a mighty factor in the moulding of the character of a people. People should seek the best sanitary housing condition that their means will afford.

The House Hunting and Moving Season.

We are in the midst of the house hunting season, as in a few weeks it will be the first of May, the time of moving and signing leases. Now, in going into this subject it may seem that we are attempting to rush into a matter where angels might fear to tread, but what we shall have to say will be with a direct view of influencing, and endeavoring to quicken and to awaken the consciousness of the people in the important subject of the relation of housing conditions to health.

It is just as important that people should have a well ventilated room in which to sleep as to have fine clothes on their back and fine feathers on their head. They cannot sleep in dark, ill ventilated, crowded rooms, huddled together in these foul smelling rooms and expect to be up to the normal standard of health.

Selecting.

After you have found your house, it is necessary for you to carefullv inspect and examine all parts of the house from the roof to the basement before you make your selection, before you make a deposit. Take time and examine the house with reference to the roofing condition, see that the basement is dry and not flooded with stagnant water and full of ashes and rubbish. The landlord or agent will clean out this basement and put it into a sanitary condition before you make a deposit or sign the lease much easier than after you have done so. You should also look after and see that there are screens for all windows and doors, because a house without screens is not a sanitary house, as unscreened doors and windows admit flies and other insects which bring disease and filth into your home, contaminate your food, dirty up your furniture, curtains, dishes and linens, etc. See after the plumbing, as it bears a very close relation to good health. Leaky, foul, stinking toilets and those that are stuffy, unventilated, and those with constant nuisance of running water with closed plumbing should be put into a sanitary condition before you accept such a house.

Kitchen.

Examine the kitchen of the house very carefuly as to light, plumbing and sink. The old wooden boxed, rusty iron sinks are not the least sanitary. Don't have them in your home. The sink should be all open plumbing, so as to obviate the housing of mice, roaches, water bugs and other vermin. Scald out your kitchen sink and toilet with boiling water once in a while.

Do not allow old decayed vegetables, potato peelings, coffee grounds, tea leaves and egg shells to accumulate in your sink.

Inside of House.

Examine carefully every room as to sunshine and light. Calcimined or painted rooms are more sanitary and healthy than rooms that are papered with cheap paper. Often the cheap paper contains paris green or some preparation of arsenic. See that the windows can be hoisted or lowered from the top. Where there are windows with broken glass and no shades, do not agree to repair or to buy shades yourself. Never agree to look after the leaky roof or the plumbing in another man's house, as it is the duty of the landlord or agent to have all such work done. It is your duty to see that it is done before you sign any lease and move into the house, because the landlord or agent will claim to be bound by law on only the things written or printed in your lease; therefore, read your lease before signing it.

Cleaning.

All bedrooms, living rooms, kitchen and closets should be thoroughly cleaned (repapered or painted or calcimined) once in every two years. You should never move into a house that has been occupied by some one else until the house has been thoroughly cleaned and put into a sanitary condition, as such houses contain germs of consumption, diphtheria, scarlet fever and other infectious disease germs.

Never agree to do the cleaning of any house because you can get it a little cheaper. Your health is of greater value to you than the reduction of one or two dollars a month on the rent.

Garbage Cans.

You should see that the garbage cans are furnished, one for each flat or apartment, and in all steam heated apartments these cans should be kept emptied and cleaned by some one employed by the landlord or agent, and not at your expense. Have an understanding about the garbage being removed from the yard eacn day, as it draws flies, and flies are the most deadly insects with germs that could infest the house. In steam heated apartments it is also the duty of the agent to furnish you with an icebox and it is your duty to keep the icebox clean and sweet; wash it out thoroughly once a week, and air it as frequently. To have a sanitary home cleanliness must be your motto, and remember that no home is clean (sanitary) where flies, lice, bedbugs, water bugs, rats and mice are found in any quarter, from the loft to the basement, in that house.

Our Colored Real Estate Men.

The people of Chicago are under life long obligations to our Afro-American real estate men, who have made it possible to rent, own and live in better houses today than those our people had twenty, ten or even five years ago.

Messrs. Jesse Binga, W. R. Cowan & Co., A. C. Harris & Co., Terrell & Anderson and Mr. George H. Jackson alone, and many other real estate men have rendered invaluable services, and have done much towards improving the health condition of the race in this city, and these men are only pioneers in the work. They are blazing the way and making it easier and possible for those who come after them to add greater and better housing facilities for the Afro-Americans of this community.

HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES NEEDED, SAYS GOVERNOR

Praises Members of Players' Club for Giving This Benefit Performance.

Statesman 2-22-14

Governor John M. Slaton has placed his stamp of high approval upon the work of the Players' club in producing "The Genius" for the benefit of a hospital for taking care of negroes suffering from contagious diseases.

"As long as we have negroes, upon whose cleanliness depends our own health, to cook for us," said Governor Slaton, "as long as we have negroes, who may bring disease into our homes, to wash our clothes, and as long as we have servants who must be continually in our houses, a great concern about their health must enter into a consideration of our own health.

"This is a purely selfish but highly important viewpoint. As a work for humanity it indorses itself.

Interest the Same.

"The case is similar to that of the wealthy plantation owner, who living in his mansion upon the hill imagined he had no interest in the children who lived in a little cottage at the foot of the hill. But when those children became infected with meningitis and gave the malady to his own children he developed a lasting interest in their welfare."

The same indorsement that Governor Slaton has given the project which the Players' club is fostering has been tendered by all thinking people of the city.

Both this indorsement and the merit of the play are reflected in the liberal support which the Atlanta people are giving the play. Already all the boxes have been sold, as have the first twelve rows of the ground floor. A large amount of the gallery space has also been sold, including 225 seats which the merchants of the city have bought for distribution among their clerks. The prospects are for a sold-out house next Tuesday night when the performance will be given.

Everything in Readiness.

Everything is now in readiness for the play. All the rich stage settings have been installed, and the cast has the play well in hand. The first dress rehearsal, which was held Saturday night at the Grand opera house, went through with the precision and promptness of a professional performance. And, too, the work of the players was hardly short of that of professionals.

W. A. Rodgers, a professional of years of experience and of an enviable reputation as an actor, has trained the cast well. Norman Hackett, of the stock company of his name playing at the Lyric theater, is warm in his praise of the work of the members of the club who are in the cast.

Tickets are on sale at the Grand opera house box office. The prices are 50 cents, 75 cents and $1.

NEW YORK CALL

June 1914

In Washington Alleys

In his capacity of Health Officer of he District of Columbia, it becomes he duty of Dr. William C. Woodward o seek to explain the exceptionally igh death rate among the Negroes in he national capital. In a recent report on the subject the Health Officer averred that "it will probably be impossible to reduce the death rate among the Negroes as low as that of the whites."

One of the reasons why reduction of the Negro mortality rate is difficult seems to have no pronounced relationship to racial habits and customs. At least a report in the Outlook gives the matter a rather different aspect. It concerns the manner in which Negroes have been permitted to live in Washington.

"These Washington alleys," says the report, "are intricate and winding and often entirely hidden from the view of the street. Sometimes a single alley has a population of between 200 and 300 people. It is a small community, a law unto itself, a breeding place for vice and crime. In Washington at the present time some 11,000 persons live in alleys where conditions of health and morality are such as are a disgrace to the city and the nation.

"During the year 1912 there were 700 deaths from tuberculosis in the District of Columbia. This disease, as well as all other communicable diseases, prevails to a greater extent within the alleys. As a result of this state of affairs, in the fifty cities of over 100,000 population in the United States only nine have a higher death rate than Washington." — Chicago Daily News.

Houston, Tex.
Chronicle

OCT 18 1914

Lectures on Child Welfare and Better Babies' Show the Plan of United Mothers' Club

A course of lectures by prominent physicians in the city on child welfare and a baby show next May, is the program decided upon at the meeting of the United Mothers' Club held Friday afternoon in the parlors of the Bristol Hotel. The resignation of Mrs. Presley K. Ewing as president of the organization was accepted with much regret and Mrs. Charles Pritchard was elected to succeed her. Mrs. Pritchard has been first vice president of the club since it was formed. Various matters were discussed at the meeting and details of the program determined upon will be worked out at an early date.

In submitting her resignation as president, Mrs. Ewing made the following report on the activities of the organization:

My Club Friends:

Much to my regret I find that my personal new interests are demanding my time and attention to the exclusion of club work, and I herewith tender my resignation as president of the United Mothers' Club.

The United Mothers' Club has done more to awaken interest in the cleaning up of the public schools, modernizing of our schools than will ever be credited to it. But results and not credit has been the watchword of our every effort.

Through the constant and reiterated demand made through the medium of the newspapers, ever willing and ready to foster a good cause, we awoke the crying need for adjustable chairs and desks, and this need, though at first declared a "useless impossibility" by those in authority, is now established to the number of 300 chairs and desks in the Junior High School. At this school, at least, your children can be seated without having to prune the legs for chairs too low, and the children too short will not have their legs suspended in the air. There, at least, your child's mentality and physical development will not be injured by the defective seats that exist still in many of the schools. And right here let me urge every mother who looks to the birthright of her child, to demand the only healthful and normal chair in the school room; let her see for herself that her child's feet rest on the floor, on the line with his body when he is seated.

Through our arousing interest, we secured sanitary toilets in the Jones School. Through our influence the health officer had an overground toilet, within 10 feet of this school, connected with the sewer.

Since we pointed out to those in authority that they had built Lubbock School hindside before, they have been made to see the necessity of buying the half block in front, in order to establish the front where it should have been. Now we feel certain they will abandon the overground toilets in this school, as they are a relic of their long sleep Though repeatedly having had the promise from those in authority that the common drinking cup would be abandoned, it was still much in evidence until we urged Dr. Green to enforce the law against them. Ten presidents of the Colored Mothers' Clubs begged our assistance to have this law enforced, and, too, they drew our attention to the fact that teachers were allowed in their schools affected with tuberculosis. When we brought this fact to the attention of those in authority, one particular teacher was given a leave of absence for recovery, and died two weeks later from the dreaded and highly contagious disease. Through our influence and from this dangerous experience with the disease, the public awoke, so the newspapers stated, to the necessity of a physical examination of the teachers.

After fruitless appeals to those in authority to give the colored children of Douglas School city hydrant water because they had no other water to drink except from a ground well, which was frequently covered with green slime we appealed to Dr. Green, green slime, we appealed to Dr. Green. He recognized the necessity of abandoning this well, and had the school connected with city water.

We have called vigorous attention to the fact that the toilet sewer overflowed in the basement of the Fannin and Austin schools, and we are taking for granted that the health officer has seen that this menace has been perfectly rectified. It will be best for the mothers to investigate this matter, and keep those in authority awake to remedy this horror, if it still exists.

It was through our suggestion and encouragement that the Colored Mothers' Clubs established an emergency room in the Colored High School.

Keep your courage, my friends, and never lessen your eagerness and efforts to see that the twelve necessities for our public schools are adopted in all of them. The press will help you. Let every undesirable condition in the schools be made known to the public, to the tax payers.

You will remember those necessities include: No. 1. Emergency room, equipped with necessities for first calls to sick or injured. No. 2. Teachers' rest room, made bright and restful. No. 3. Drinking fountains in all schools, both white and colored, because it is against the law to longer use a public drinking cup. No. 4. Vacuum cleaners, real vacuum cleaners that will have force enough to take up all the germs to be destroyed. The vacuum cleaner at Dow School ought to be investigated, as I have been told it has not sufficient force to be efficient. No. 5. Adjustable chairs and desks in all schools, that our children may not be stunted mentally and physically. No. 6. Sanitary toilets, so badly lacking in many schools. No. 7. Adjustable shades, to do away with cross lights, the greatest cause of eye trouble in the schools. No. 8. Proper heat and light, for which the children suffer in some schools. No. 9. Good walks, which are totally lacking in some schools, as our children form line in mud puddles at several several schools. No. 10. Play grounds, insufficient at many schools. No. 11. Sanitary basements, when a school is inflicted with one. In the future, when new schools are built, it will be best to use your every influence to build your school without a basement —it can be done. Our climate is too damp and our soil too moist for basements.

Right here, our club must be told for every member's gratification, that through our continued publicity of the unhealthful school rooms in Fannin School basement, they have been abandoned.

No. 12. Cement steps to first floors and iron steps to second floors. Fire escapes, either slides or steps, the former preferred.

As I write out these twelve necessities the feeling comes over me to send out a clarion cry for them, not only in our own city, but in every city and town of our great state, of every state!

I wish I had a newspaper all my own, that I might print them on the front page every day in the year, until every school could boast of every one of them!

The mayor, so far as his authority goes in the appointing of a school board and the school board itself, are all in the service of the people, and the schools belong to the people and not to these officials, so it is time the fathers and mothers realize the fact, and come to the knowledge that it rests with them alone, to see that these necessities are supplied to make the health and comfort and safety of their children.

Frequently I have wondered, while watching a crowded street, why there are so many undersized man and women. Why do we not see splendid, healthy, strong and fully developed human beings? When a farmer wants to develop his animal possessions, he studies out the best environment, the best of every thing for his animal's development. How many fathers and mothers pay the same attention to their children? yet they claim they are dearer to them than their animal possessions. Many parents have allowed their children in schools when they knew conditions were almost intolerable, because they fancied they had no right to demand better. Every tax paying citizen has a right to demand the best use of his money! Our club has fought its first fight for the representation of women on the school board (the first step towards our enfranchisement), and though we failed to win this time we broke the besmirched glasses of the school officials, and while they are reading the handwriting on the wall, they are rubing the accumulated soot of twenty years out of their eyes, they are seeing things and doing something. Keep them awake! Their long sleep has become a habit I know, but, woman can wake a nation!

As you know I have no children of my own in the public schools, no personal animosity towards the officials (I have believed them my friends) and my work with this club has been entirely from a philanthropical standpoint. If I seemed to rap hard in some directions it was because the rapping was needed for official work. Public positions can never be above public criticism!

Allow me to thank the fine officers and every member of this club for the better baby show they had during my enforced absence. Your faithful untiring work made the show a success, and the mothers whose babies needed immediate attention to cure life defects, will surely bless you.

And now let me thank you as a club, and individually, for your staunch allegiance to me as your president. When the great roll call comes and the hearts of all are known, you will find your names standing out as immortals on my heart. No vocabulary at my command can fully express to you my appreciation of your faith in me, and I want you to know that all you may credit me with doing has been done through your understanding and belief in me. No matter what may come between you and me in the future, you must know that your friendship, your organization of this club, and your spontaneous unanimous election of me as your president will be as a beacon light to me through all the years to come. Faithfully your friend,

Mary Williams Ewing.

STATE SANITARY INSPECTOR NAMED

Dr. W. H. Sanders Employs J. W. Donley, Expert, Who Will Inspect Sewer System in Alabama Towns

7-22-14
Advertiser

All sewer systems and other sanitary systems installed in cities of the State will be built under the supervision of the State Department of Health, if plans for the passage of a bill to this effect are carried out by the health officials. Announcement was made yesterday by Dr. W. H. Sanders, State Health Officer, that he has employed J. W. Donley, a Harvard graduate, as a State sanitary inspector. If the bill calling for State supervision of sewer system installation is passed, several other sanitary experts may be employed.

Mr. Donley has assumed his duties and will inspect sewer systems in cities and towns and sanitary conditions in small towns and villages. He will pay special attention to the small towns and villages.

BETTER HEALTH FOR NEGRO URGED

UNSANITARY HOUSING, PREVALENCE OF TUBERCULOSIS AND OTHER H[illegible]LTH FEATURES DESIRED.

Betterment of health of negroes was the subject of a conference of southern health and educational officers, held in New Orleans, April 24.

Six states and the District of Columbia were represented.

To concur in practical measures for ultimate and immediate betterment was the purpose of the conference.

After discussio[illegible]esolutions embodying the sens[illegible]f the convention as to pertinent a[illegible] practicable measures were adopte[illegible] They are as follows:

Recognizing tha[illegible] sanitary conditions now prevailing among negroes are susceptible of improvement and that for the health, welfare and prosperity of both races immediate effort for betterment should be made;

Be it resolved, That the responsibility of instituting and executing measures to this end is largely that of the white man;

That the active co-operation of the more intelligent negroes should be asked and their services utilized as far as possible in executing the plans adopted and in enlisting the co-operation of others of their own race;

That one point of attack should be on prevailing insanitary housing conditions, the main remedy being to enforce rigidly sanitary regulations pertaining to the disposal of night soil and other wastes, provision of a wholesome and adequate water supply, ventilation, an light;

That each state and municipality make definite effort to obtain exact information as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, venereal and other diseases among negros; that practical

Health – 1914

The Atlanta Constitution

NO WHITE OR NEGRO GERMS; THEY ALL SPELL DISEASE.

The Constitution presents elsewhere today two concrete and startling illustrations of how germs of disease and death cross the race line. 2-3-14

One case involves diphtheria. The other involves smallpox.

The diphtheria instance occurred on Fourteenth street, in a section of the city notable for its wealth and attention to sanitary detail.

The smallpox instance under circumstances that were identical in all the essential principles.

Prominent Atlanta business men and their families figured in both instances, and what happened to these two families **may happen to any white household in Atlanta from any communicable disease.**

The Constitution has many times set forth that there is no race line in disease; that the infected negro hovel menaces the immaculate white home; that the one protection is one sanitary law for white and black, high and humble, **Peachtree and Peters street.**

The story told bitingly elsewhere grinds in these assertions.

Read it, you city official describing frenzied circles about minor issues.

Read it, you tax payer, who fondly dreams your own shielded family can ignore the scarlet fever, the diphtheria, the smallpox, the typhoid fever, the tuberculosis that grip the negroes of the city.

Read it, you preachers who are howling yourselves hoarse about innocent dancing and healthy theaters, when you could be doing a real service to the community by helping to drive in the lesson taught by this story.

"Not your brother's keeper," eh, with regard to the negro?

But you are the keeper of the lives of **your wife and your children, and the lives of your neighbor's and friend's wife and children.**

You're not safeguarding them.

You're placidly locking the front door against the disease germ.

The back door is wide open, inviting. Bacilli can come in, DO come in and riot with your wife and your children.

Your child falls sick, and you wonder how so religiously guarded a youngster could have contracted disease.

Did you know one thing about the living conditions of your negro nurse, your negro cook, butler, chauffeur, what-not?

Not "your brother's keeper?"

Read the story published elsewhere.

It puts a blast of dynamite under that soothing hallucination.

Here was a case of diphtheria, malignant virulently contagious, developed in the home of a prominent business man in the heart of the choicest, most carefully guarded district—

That's count No. 1.

AND NOT A SINGLE PLACE IN THIS CITY TO CARRY THAT OR ANY OTHER CASE OF NEGRO CONTAGIOUS DISEASE.

That's count No. 2.

We provide a hospital for white contagious diseases.

None for negroes!

We must reason along the fatuous line that diphtheria and other contagious diseases lose power to slay when they develop in the negro. Meanwhile, the negro goes quietly and **transfers his disease to the white man and his family.**

Read the other incident, the smallpox incident. It's not pleasant. But it's true.

In another city neighborhood, equally as scrupulous from the sanitary point of view as the other one, **SMALLPOX FROM A NEGRO CROSSED THE RACE LINE AND INFECTED SEVERAL WHITES.**

What happened with diphtheria and with smallpox happens with every other disease you can catch from another person.

Tuberculosis, scarlet fever, measles, what-not!

This savage horde of diseases that laugh at the color wall breed and inbreed within the neglected, insanitary negro structure **AND COME INTO YOUR HOMES WITH YOUR WASHERWOMEN, YOUR COOKS, YOUR MAIDS.** They catch you by the throat from the negro next you on the trolley, any other public place.

Atlanta's attitude toward the matter of a negro hospital for contagious diseases is **CRIMINAL.** The health officers are powerless. They have tried vainly to get action.

Atlanta's general attitude toward negro disease is also criminal!

Atlanta is a City That Forgets—and that pays the penalty in her white death rate.

What is the city council, what are the intelligent people, of Atlanta, going to do about it?

KEEPING THE NEGRO CLEAN.

Rev. H. H. Proctor, pastor of the First Congregational church, colored, believes that baths, and plenty of them, offer one step toward the solution of the negro problem. In a sermon delivered recently, he declared that one lesson the negro race had to learn was that of cleanliness. To that end, he advocated public baths for the use of negro youths.

6-5-14 Constitution

The Constitution recently cited editorially the example of Chicago, with its almost innumerable pools and showers, placed strategically so as to serve the greatest number, and suggested that Atlanta would do well to install a similar or at least an approximate system.

The idea holds with particular pertinence as regards the negro. The white population enjoys the benefit of the inherited instinct for cleanliness. It has also greater resources as to money and can more readily supply its wants on the hygienic count. The negro has made wonderful progress in learning the white man's gospel of getting clean and keeping clean. But, as a race, he has yet to subscribe to the doctrine of soap and water applied habitually.

If baths were established in the negro quarters of the city the resultant good would be almost past estimate. Dirt is the abiding place of the germ. The man or the woman or the child who goes about with an unclean body offers much more attraction to disease than the man, woman or child that has made the acquaintance of soap and water.

Aside from the purely prophylactic point of view, the moral value of inculcating the principle of cleanliness is almost incalculable. The man who is clean, physically, and who mingles with people answering to the same description, is apt to tend toward cleanliness morally. Take a census of the dives, white or negro, and you will find a minimum of unclean persons among them. Particularly does this principle hold with the negro. In city or on the farm, the criminal or the vagrant is the negro that shuns cleanliness. Introduce him to the scrubbing brush and a salutary change is likely to come over his personal habits.

Reasoning along the line of Proctor's philosophy, as well as that of other representative leaders of the negro, it would pay Atlanta and southern communities generally to establish public baths for negroes as well as whites. The investment would be, relatively, small. The dividends would be out of all proportion to the capital.

4-20-14

WHERE DEATH BREEDS.

The Constitution could make no more unanswerable or powerful appeal for thorough, non-racial sanitation in Atlanta than contained in an illustrated true story, published elsewhere today. Constitution

The substance of this narrative is the manner in which the lives and health of white men, women and children in Atlanta are menaced by jungle conditions in negro quarters.

The authority for the story is E. H. Oliver, a reputable negro minister.

His personal vouchers are such prominent Atlantans as Wilmer L. Moore, Samuel M. Inman, John J. Eagan and others.

The photographs reproduced offer the last word in corroboratory documentary evidence.

Read the story.

You will see how earth-closets, dumping grounds, frightful disregard of the primary laws of hygiene and sanitation—

Breeds all manner of disease among the negro men and women and children who come into your homes, nurse your babies, cook your food and wash your clothes.

We owe the negro himself something in the way of protecting him from his ignorance.

We owe a graver duty to the white population.

Reading of this story carries conviction.

The remedy is in the hands and on the conscience of the people of Atlanta.

Mobile, Ala.
ITEM
MAY 11 1914

Benefits Both the White and the Negro.

Betterment of the health of negroes was the subject of a conference of Southern health and educational officers recently held in New Orleans. Six states and the District of Columbia were represented. To concur in practical measures for ultimate and immediate betterment was the purpose of the conference. Resolutions embodying the sense of the convention as to pertinent and practicable measures were adopted, as follows:

Recognizing that sanitary conditions now prevailing among negroes are susceptible of improvement and that for the health, welfare and prosperity of both races immediate effort for betterment should be made.

Be it resolved, That the responsibility of instituting and executing measures to this end is largely that of the white man;

That the active co-operation of the more intelligent negroes should be asked and their services utilized as far as possible in executing the plans adopted and in enlisting the co-operation of others of their own race;

That each state and municipality make definite effort to obtain exact information as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, and other infectious diseases among negroes; that practical preventive measures applicable to local conditions be instituted; that the data gathered be transmitted to the local and state health officers;

That instruction, definite and persistent in the primary principles of health be given, special features of the systematic work to be a program on health topics in every negro school in the state, and sermons and talks on sanitation in every negro church at frequent intervals;

That teachers be asked to emphasize in every possible way, in discipline and in methods of teaching, the element of self control;

That visiting district nurses should be employed;

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each state and city board of health with the request that definite action be taken to carry hese recommendations into effect;

That the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Medical Association, Southern Commercial Congress, the Southern Sociological Congress, the National Educational Association of America, the National Housing Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, State Medical Societies, State Teachers' Association, and other health and educational organizations, be requested to establish standing committees on the health of the negro.

The appeal to the organizations named and to the press was signed by nine of the leading medical men of the South, and it is hoped that from the action both whites and negroes in the South will be stirred to such improvement of sanitary conditions, especially in the cities, that both races will be benefited in the reduction of communicable disease.

AN IMPORTANT CONFERENCE.

There is to be a sanitation conference in New Orleans on April 24 and 25 which it is hoped will be participated in by representatives of all Southern cities. The prime purpose of the conference is to consider an agreement looking to the immediate adoption of a practical measure to improve health conditions among the negroes and to reduce their sick rate and death rate.

The high death rate among the negroes in all centers of population where that race is numerous is due to well known conditions which are easily remedied when the people make up their minds to apply the remedy.

We know, for instance, that most of the city negroes are tenants of white landlords who pay little atention to their welfare, and who seem to be firmly of the opinion that "anything is good enough for a nigger." We know that as a rule municipal governments and the various branches of their public service pay but little heed to the sections inhabited by negroes. We know that the conditions amid which the negroes are forced to live are favorable for the propagation of malignant diseases, and that as a matter of fact malignant diseases are quite prevalent among the negroes.

If we know these things, it is likewise true that we are beginning to learn that we can not remain indifferent to sanitation in districts inhabited by negroes without suffering the consequences involved in serious economic loss, due to a high sick rate and a high death rate; nor can we remain indifferent without risking the health and lives of the scores of thousands of people who employ negro servants.

It is the realization of the peril and an awakened sense of duty, therefore, that is causing thoughtful people in all the Southern cities to begin to look into the living conditions of their black neighbors and see what can be done to improve them.

The sanitary conference in New Orleans will consider the problem from every angle and will no doubt evolve a plan of action to bring immediate results. The importance of enlisting the co-operation of the thriftier and more intelligent class of negroes, the awakening of an interest among the negro school children, the recognition of municipal duty in requiring the rigid enforcement of the sanitary ordinances among the negroes, the closer scrutiny of negro servants and their habits as well as their domiciles, a closer watch among negroes for contagious or infectious diseases and above all things a systematic and unremitting effort to stamp out tuberculosis among them—all these are things the conference will be called upon to discuss.

Houston is deeply interested in every question coming before the conference and we assume the city will be officially represented there. So long as the death rate among the negroes of the city remains in the vicinity of 34 per thousand population per annum, we will know that the sick rate is terrific, and that it makes a record against us that needs to be improved for the very good name of Houston. The white people owe it to themselves as well as to the negroes to take up this great problem and solve it quickly. It is a matter of the common welfare as well as a matter of common sense and Christian civilization.

A SOUTHERN CITY'S CENSUS OF DRUG USERS

Survey 10-24-14

It is common knowledge that drug addiction is increasing every year; but there is hardly any public health problem, unless it be venereal diseases, about which it is so hard to obtain trustworthy data as the illegal use of habit-forming drugs. Therefore the more welcome is a report in the *American Journal of Public Health* by Dr. C. E. Terry, health officer of Jacksonville, Fla., which gives the facts concerning a fairly typical southern city.

Dr. Terry obtained his information in a novel way. He secured the passage of an ordinance regulating the sale of cocaine and opium, one section of which provided that habitual users could obtain free of charge prescriptions for the drugs from the health officer at his discretion. Thus every excuse for illicit sales was removed, and the victims were brought into personal contact with Dr. Terry himself.

The data thus secured show that in a city of something over 28,000 inhabitants, there are 646 drug users. Contrary to the general belief, there are fewer Negroes than whites. Jacksonville has about equal numbers of both, but the white drug habitués number 416, the Negroes, only 230. Women outnumber men, 380 against 266.

Morphine heads the list with 37.6 per cent of all cases. Cocaine comes next with 26.7 per cent; then other forms of opium, laudanum, 18.8 per cent; heroin 4.4 per cent; gum opium, 2.2 per cent and finally 10.3 per cent, who use both morphine and cocaine. Negroes are the largest users of cocaine, whites of morphine.

No less than 54.4 per cent were led into the habit by physicians' prescriptions. Dr. Terry believes that no corrective legislation will be effectual which does not take the practicing physician into account as a factor of prime importance. He also urges the necessity of providing free treatment for these wretched people, for simply to deprive them of their drugs is cruel. Iowa has made such provision and with excellent results.

The trend of opium among health officials is that legislation to prevent this evil must be federal and it is opportune that, after more than a year's delay, the federal opium-cocaine traffic bill, generally known as the Harrison bill (H. R. 6282), has passed the Senate, with amendments, and gone back to the House. The bill is aimed at the importers, manufacturers, compounders, dealers and dispensers of drugs. The doctor-senators, Gallinger and Lane, succeeded in amending the bill so as to remove doctors, dentists and veterinarians from its restrictions.

NEGRO BAPTISTS COME FORWARD WITH CHECK

Advertiser 6-30-14

Promise to Do Their Part in Supporting the Anti-Tuberculosis Fresh Air Camp.

The Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montgomery was yesterday presented with a check for $25, donated Sunday by the congregation of the Dexter Avenue (Colored) Baptist Church to assist in the support of the league. With the check came the announcement from the pastor, Rev. R. C. Judkins, that the church would soon organize a league to work among the negroes of the city for funds for the fresh air camp support.

The name of the organization among the negroes will be the Anti-Tuberculosis League of the Dexter Avenue Baptist Church and it will be organized to assist in the support of the main league. The organization was launched following announcement by the league that it might be necessary to discontinue the privileges of the fresh air camp to negroes as they were not supporting the organization and were crowding out white people.

Dr. Judkins told his congregation Sunday that they could not afford to have members of their race suffering with the plague because they could provide no place for them. He had a special collection taken for the camp and plans for the organization of the league were made.

BRASSELL ROUNDS UP SOME TUSKEGEE FLIES

Advertiser 6-6-14

Shows Mayor and Council of That City How to Go About Clean-Up Crusade.

Walter Brassell, City Commissioner of Sanitation and Health, returned to Montgomery Friday from Tuskegee, where he spent Thursday delivering clean-up talks and inspecting the sanitary conditions of the town.

While in Tuskegee Commissioner Brassell accompanied the Mayor and City Council of the town in a thorough inspection of the sanitary conditions. He gave an actual demonstration of a Montgomery fly trap, capturing several thousand Tuskegee flies.

Hand bills announced the hour of his speech and large crowds assembled to hear his talks on cleanliness and health.

Health - 1914.

DOES WHITE ATLANTA REALLY INVITE DISEASE FROM BLACK ATLANTA? ASKS A STRANGER

Constitution 2-4-14

Editor Constitution: To say that I was amazed by your news and editorial statements this morning touching the manner in which disease among the negroes menaces the whites, would be putting it with extreme mildness.

My home is in New York and this is my first visit to Atlanta, or really to any southern city of consequence. In New York and other northern cities, we long since recognized that a germ is a germ, whether it originates in a black or a white body, in a Slav or a Magyar that has just landed, in the child of the multi-millionaire or the tot of the tenements.

New York and other northern cities build their sanitary systems upon that premise. They realize that it is courting death and disease for the whole community if they make one section of the community clean up and ignore the infection that riots in another.

Staggers Credulity.

I had thought that you, with the unique negro problem on your hands, were even more exquisitely alive to this invariable law of science and common sense. I find that your negroes, in the mass, are even more densely ignorant and sanitarily careless than the foreign hordes against which the city of New York has to protect itself.

Yet I read in your columns that so far as the official attitude of the city is concerned, it absolutely refuses to recognize contagious disease in the negro, with the single exception of smallpox. That astounding fact speaks in Atlanta's policy in building and maintaining a white hospital for contagious diseases while there is none whatever for contagious diseases among the negroes.

The paradox staggers credulity. I can hardly believe your statements. Are you not exaggerating? Is there not some other explanation?

Gorgas Cited.

Let me refer you to the historic work of Gorgas in making the digging of the Panama canal possible by cleaning up the cana zone.

Suppose that Gorgas had decided, by arbitrary insanity, that the yellow fever mosquito would feed on the white man and not the negro, on the American and not the Englishman or the Spaniard, or even the despised "spiggoty."

The canal strip would today be still a welter of disease and destruction. From Colon to Panama would stretch one vast graveyard instead of a waterway ready to receive the shipping of civilization.

In the reliable and standard Constitution the published statements make me ask if you speak with authority or if the instances you outline are merely exceptional and not typical?

T. PHILANDER JOHNSTON.

Atlanta, Ga., February 3, 1914.

PLAYERS TO HELP BUILD HOSPITAL FOR NEGROES

Constitution 2-5-14

Will Present Play to Raise Funds to Prevent Spread of Contagious Diseases.

Members of the Players' club, Atlanta's foremost dramatic organization, are taking interest in the plans for the presentation of Nat Goodwin's great play, "The Genius," at the Grand opera house during the week of February 23.

The play will be produced for the purpose of raising funds to be devoted to a building of a hospital for the isolation of negro patients suffering with contagious diseases. The charter of the club prevents it from using any part of the proceeds for the use of the club members.

It was announced Saturday that the following will appear in the cast: Marsh Adair, Frank Taylor, Wallace Draper, Hamilton Douglas, Jr., Danat Belser, Charles W. Weller, C. F. Barawitz, Miss Jessie McKee, Miss Aline B. Barnes, Miss Virginia Bowman, Mrs. R. T. Small, Miss Helen McCullough and Mrs. C. W. Weller.

Announcement was made Saturday that Mayor Woodward heartily approved of the plan and assured the club that he will assist in carrying out the plans.

Louisiana's state health officer, Dr. Dowling, has addressed a letter to Dr. John T. Welch, the ex-president of the Texas State Medical Association, (colored, inviting him to attend a conference on April 20th, to be held to consider health matters. The letter, in discussing the reasons why Negro and white physicians and teachers should take interest in the movement, makes use of the argument (in French words), "noblesse oblige," which means "because of an obligation which position carries with it." How much better our general welfare will be promoted when those among us who have attained to rank and position in the society of the race, will accept and act under the strong and rational argument of "noblesse oblige." If it were not too late, I would be glad to help in a movement to help, financially, in sending Dr. Welch or Dr. Sunday, his successor in the presidency of our State Medical Association and at least one of our teachers, that they might catch and bring to us of Texas, the spirit of this movement for better health.

Give Tuberculosis Patients All the Work They Can Do Urges Philadelphia Expert

Constitution 12-1-14

The Southern Tuberculosis conference, which is being held under the direction of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis, devoted its afternoon session of Monday to three addresses under the general head of "Hospital and Home Care of the Tuberculous."

Among those present who are of national prominence in the study of tuberculosis were: Dr. Charles L. Minor, of Asheville, N. C., president of the Southern Tuberculosis conference; Dr. George M. Kobler, of Washington, D. C., president of the national association; Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, of Philadelphia, executive secretary of the national association; Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, of New York, director of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor; Dr. Dixon Van Blarcon, of New York, field secretary of the national association; Dr. Philip P. Jacobs, of New York, assistant secretary of the national association.

Give Patients Work.

In discussing the operation and maintenance of local hospitals for tuberculosis, Dr. Hatfield stated that all patients in a tuberculosis hospital should have assigned to them as much work as they were in physical condition to do. This, he said, was not an economic proposition, but a duty the institution owed society. The inmate thus has something definite on his mind, and he is gradually placed in a condition, both physically and mentally, to enter upon a livelihood as soon as he is allowed to leave.

In discussing the relation of such a hospital to the public, Dr. Hatfield believed that it should obtain its support from taxes. These taxes would be levied upon the city, the county or state, as the case might be. Most tuberculous patients, he said, do not have the money and private contributions are not, as a rule, of sufficient continuity to meet pressing demands.

Furthermore, the existence of tuberculosis is a matter of a community's concern, caused by its social ills. On the other hand, the function of the private organization is to work hand in hand with the public officials, or, if none exist, work for the creation of such offices. The private organization can best help forward the movement against tuberculosis by educating the public.

Nursing Problems.

Miss Irene R. Foote, the visiting nurse connected with the Associated Charities of Jacksonville, Fla., was unable to be present. Her place on the program was ably taken, on short notice, by Miss Nellie Brown, head visiting nurse of the Atlanta Visiting Nurses' association. Miss Brown spoke of nursing problems in tuberculosis.

Joseph C. Logan, secretary of the Associated Charities of Atlanta, spoke of the relief of tuberculous families.

Dr. Arnold B. Armstrong, director department of social welfare, of the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, gave a most interesting address on the home hospital experiment which has been conducted for the last two years. He said, in part:

"Tuberculosis is not merely a human disease. It is a social disorder, and the real problem is not alone the patient, but the family and the conditions under which they live. As these were basic in causing the disease, so their correction is vital to the permanent cure of the patient and to the eventful welfare of his family. To treat the social ills, therefore, is quite as important as to cure the disease, for without social rehabilitation the disease is liable to recur in the patient and to continue in his family. Based upon such convictions as these, the home hospital experiment was established by our association on March 19, 1912, for the combined treatment of tuberculosis and poverty among the tenement poor of New York city.

Increase Earning Power.

"By restoring to health wage-earners and other members of dependent families and by teaching each properly to live and to manage a home efficently, the home hospital has increased not only the earning power of those admitted, but also has raised the standard of living in each home. The social and economic results during the two years of the experiment strengthened our belief that completely to rehabilitate families either made dependent by tuberculosis, of whose physical breakdown has resulted from destitution, the treatment of the physical and social ills must be combined.

"The cost of treatment, including living expenses, cost of medicine, supervision and administration, compares very favorably with the average per capita cost of the seventeen New York state tuberculosis institutions giving individual treatment. The cost per capita in the state institutions was over twice that incurred by the home hospital.

"To this difference must be added the many unique advantages of the home hospital method such as the directness of its attack upon the home conditions as a crucial, underlying cause of tuberculosis and its consequent poverty, the readiness with which unsuspected, incipient cases may be detected and checked, the exceptional opportunity it affords for adequate control of the disease and family, its avoidance of the deterent influence of worry and other hardships inevitably occasiontd by the separation of the sick from the well members of the family, its preservation of the integrity of the home, its fostering an increased earning capacity in the wage-earner and a gradual return to normal conditions, its provision against a return of either the patient or family to the environment where the disease was contracted and is likely to recur.

"Such a work aims causes, seeks not only the cure of the individual, but the protection of society and is concerned with the fundamental questions of ideals, of livelihood and of life."

Red Cross Seals.

The subject for the discussion at the morning session of the first Southern Tuberculosis conference, in the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, was the Red Cross seals, their sales and how best to advertise them. After a short address by Dr. Minor on the general work of the conference, Miss Ida May, secretary of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of Montgomery, opened the discussion with a paper on "Selling Seals by Mail."

Miss May was followed by the Rev. George A. Evans, of Birmingham, whose subject was the use of school children in selling seals. Kendall Weisiger, chairman of the Georgia Red Cross seal commission, concluded the morning's meeting with an address on "Publicity and Advertising."

Evening Session.

"The Tuberculous Negro" was the subject at the evening session.

Dr. W. S. Rankin, of Raleigh, N. C., chairman of the state board of health, spoke on the menace of the tuberculous negro to the community. He declared that the negro was socially and industrially so tied to the white race of every community that their tuberculosis problem could not be considered apart from the tuberculosis problem of the whites.

"One-fourth of all the preventable deaths in the state are due to tuberculosis," he said. "This is a proposition that faces the state board of health. It is a proposition that we cannot afford to delegate to the weaker health boards of the county or city. The problem of tuberculosis is, therefore, a state problem.

"North Carolina is a representative southern state. We have there 800,000 negroes. Of this number 4,000 die yearly with tuberculosis, or there are 12,000 cases in the state each year. These 12,000 afflicted negroes are dependent on the aid of the state if they are to live."

Dr. Charles L. Minor, president of the Southern Tuberculosis association, then spoke on the community's duty and responsibility to the negro. "The negro is a childlike race," he said, "bound to us sociologically. His great need is more comprehension and less charity, more guidance and less reproof. As an undeveloped but a developing race, the negro's physical surroundings are anything but wholesome. However, millions of dollars poured into their slums would supply only temporary relief unless education is given them at the same time. The southern white man has never lacked a kind heart, but he cannot rise to the plane of a true philanthropist unless he uses energy and perseverance also."

The concluding address of the evening was delivered by Dr. William A. Harris, of Savannah. His most interesting paper on "The Education of the Negro on Tuberculosis" was filled with his practical experience in this line.

In the discussions subsequent to these addresses Dr. Louis Hollander, head physician at the Battle Hill sanitarium, made some pointed remarks about the negro washerwoman's shack. He firmly believed that there should be an ordinance passed for inspection and regulation of the places where the negress keeps the washing she has "taken in." He severely criticised the methods said to be practiced by the Chinese laundrymen of spraying the clothing in his shop with water from his mouth.

During the noon hour delegates to the tuberculosis conference made a special visit to the Battle Hill sanitarium.

The Cleaning Up of Salisbury, North Carolina

The Journal & Guide 4-11-14.

A Striking Example of How Norfolk May Become a Clean City by the CoOperation of City Officials With White And Colored Citizens

From The OUTLOOK

During the last year there has been wide-spread activity among the towns of the South in the direction of civic cleanliness. A State movement throughout Texas was closely followed by a similar awakening in Georgia and Alabama. But of all the cities that have grappled with the bugaboo of municipal filthiness there was none that attempted and carried through to success a more difficult problem than did Salisbury, North Carolina.

More than once Salisbury invited a clean-up campaign and pushed the work onward with the enthusiastic co-operation of the white people of the town; but the most vigorous urging failed to stir the Negroes to action. They were not at all interested in the project. Newspaper publicity, personal appeals, municipal ultimatums, the exhortations of the local civic club, had absolutely no effect. The colored brother continued peacefully upon his own way, and his quarters remained an eyesore and a pestilence.

Finally, at one of the civic club meetings, it was suggested that an appeal should be made to the authorities of the colored college that is located upon the outskirts of the city. This was the entering wedge; and the Negroes, once properly approached, acted promptly. Two of the leading colored women of the city conferred with Mr. Warburton, secretary of the local Industrial Club, and a plan of action was outlined. The colored ministers were brought into the movement and indorsed it from their pulpits in the churches. Each word was given special attention, and each block, even, had its superintendent.

The city was asked to help the work, and responded generously with a contribution of several hundred gallons of lime. By this time the movement was so well launched that little white supervision was necessary. One gallon of lime was placed with each house, and, when it was received, the woman of the house signed a membership card, which called for no dues. This card was returned to the president of the Colored Civic Club and was used in making up a list of the members of the new organization. With a very few exceptions every Negro household in the city received a gallon of lime and signed the card.

A magic lantern was secured and the city was successful in obtaining a specialist on the hookworm to put on illustrated lectures on the dread disease and on the necessity of cleanliness of body and house. The majority of the Negroes of the town attended the lectures and evidently appreciated them.

A month after the inception of the idea an inspection committee including the Mayor of the city the president of the Industria Club, and the editor of the leading local newspaper, made the rounds of the Negro district.

To their gratified surprise, the section of Salisbury that had but a month before been a breeding-place of filth and disease was completely transformed. The yards had been cleaned; the outhouses and fences whitewashed; the pillars under the houses whitewashed; the trees in front of the houses were whitewashed; the whole place was spick and span under its coat of lime.

The success of the movement, after once it had been started, was justly attributed to Mrs. W. F. Kelsey, President of the Colored Civic Club, who inspired her people to intelligent effort. Without a Negro leader it is probable that the movement would have been a flat failure; but with the feeling that the work was to be done by them as well as for them the race pride of the Negro was aroused and the desired result attained.

Since the success of the Salisbury plan many of the Southern towns have profited by the idea and have adopted the same general method of purging their cities of uncleanness.

What The Eugenists Seek

Scientists at Battle Creek Conference Found Too Many Persons Die Each Year Because They Are Lazy and Careless—Millions of Lives Might Be Saved

Advertiser 1-25-14

By HERBERT COREY.
No. 6.

Eugenic statisticians agree that man is a pretty poor stick today.

"The death rate over 45 is greater than ever before," they say, "because by infinite pains he has been coddled into living longer than he used to. By the time he is 45 his weary constitution begins to get the bends. In the good old days he died of typhoid and smallpox and other preventable diseases before he reached this age. Nowadays chronic disease—arteriosclerosis and Bright's disease and cirrhosis of the liver—get him about the time he has kissed the first grandchild."

If you're an optimist you'll say that, after all, more people are reaching middle life than ever before. Dean Hastings, of Battle Creek, says that the average length of life has been increased by ten years in the past generation. Frederick Hoffman says the expectation of life is three to five years greater than it was a few years ago. E. E. Rittenhouse agrees. If you're pessimistic you will say that the diseases of old age are reaching down and grabbing us about the time we become pleasantly middle aged. Our arteries begin to harden at a time when we should just be getting bald.

Perhaps the one lesson of immediate valeu to be learned from the Battle Creek Conference for Race Betterment is that too many people are dying each year because they are lazy or careless. Modern physicians urge their patients to come in and be looked over periodically. We are fairly well protected nowadays against communicable disease—scarlet fever and diphtheria and the like—but we crumple up when we are attacked from within.

"Each year," says E. E. Rittenhouse, "400,000 die from chronic disease. More than 60 per cent of these deaths might have been prevented or postponed if the sufferers had known their condition in time and then adopted proper methods of living."

If that was the most important lesson taught by the Battle Creek gathering, some appalling statistics of the ravages of other diseases were offered. Dr. S. Adolphus Knopf, for example, reported the annual death tax of tuberculosis in the United States to be 200,000 lives. Of these 50,000 were children. He estimated that 1,200,000 persons are suffering from this disease, and that the annual cost of deaths and idleness caused by tuberculosis was not less than $400,000,000.

Professor Irving Fisher, of Yale, was in no complimentary mood when he compiled his recent memorial on the conservation of human life. He declares that "the nation allows 1,500,000 lives to be lost annually and 3,000,000 lives to be constantly incapacitated. The annual financial loss which this represents is estimated at $3,000,000,000." He quotes Dr. Charles Wardell Stiles, of the Marine Hospital Service, is declaring that "the United States is seven times dirtier than Germany and ten times as unclean as Switzerland." Stiles declares that with all this pother about race suicide Americans are supinely permitting 500,000 lives to be scarificed each year to preventable causes. Fisher appeals to us through our most vulnerable spot—our pocketbooks.

"The conservation of man is profitable," he says. "It is estimated that the value of the nation's lives is from three to five times as great as the value of its physical assets—its lands, mines, woods, and waters—which would make the lives worth from three to five billion dollars."

Rittenhouse says that 27 per cent of our annual deaths are of babies under age 5, and of these 200,000 death are from preventable causes. Pneumonia takes 135,000, cancer 75,000, typhoid 25,000, and that in the next ten years lives equalling the population of the Pacific and Rocky Mountain States—or more than 6,000,000—will be needlessly destroyed.

SAYS SANITATION NEED OF SCHOOLS

Advertiser 5-22-14

Dr. F. B. Dresslar of Peabody Institute Declares That Conditions in Alabama Require Immediate Attention

Sanitary conditions in rural schools in Alabama need the immediate attention of school authorities, in the opinion of Dr. F. B. Dresslar, of the Peabody Institute of Nashville, who is an expert on school sanitation and who was a caller at the State Department of Education yesterday. Dr. Dresslar has written a letter to W. F. Feagin, State Superintendent of Education, in which he asks that all educational bodies co-operate in an effort to bring about improvement.

"I have found upon inspecting the reports of Prof. N. R. Baker, State Supervisor of Rural Schools, and Prof. J. L. Sibley, supervisor of negro rural schools, that conditions are in such shape in several counties as to warrant immediate work in the line of improvement," said Dr. Dresslar. "In three counties I have just gone over, I find that out of 240 rural schools, only 109 are in satisfactory condition."

"This is a matter that deserves the attention of all patriotic citizens and if they would look at the matter in the right way and do some effective work, the tvils could e easily remedied. It costs only a nominal sum to put some of the schools in good condition and a little work at others would result in wonderful benefit."

"Alabama will be able to fight the hookworm and typhoid fever much more ably if these sanitary conditions are improved and the improvements maintained," said Dr. Dresslar.

Before going with the Peabody Institute, Dr. Dresslar was a popular member of the faculty of the University of Alabama. Previous to his connection with the University he lived in California where he was identified with educational work.

INTEREST IN "BETTER BABIES"

New Feature of North Carolina Fair Attracted State-Wide Interest

The Journal & Guide 11/22/14.

(By L. T. McCoy.)

Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 16.—Messrs. Berry O'Kelly, President, Dr. John H. Love, Secretary and C. W. Hoover, Treasurer of the North Carolina Industrial Fair Association, are receiving many congratutations for the success which crowned their efforts in the recent State Fair. The most marked feature of the enterprise, was the "Better Babies contest," which was entered by the mothers with great enthusiasm.

The managers were so well pleased with the zealous spirit exhibited by the mothers that they decided to close the contest with a set program at the First Baptist Church when prizes were awarded to the babies receiving the highest marks of perfection.

Following are the awards:

State Champion Colored baby, Lenora Slade—97½, awarded Gold Medal, $25.00; Algernon White, 97, awarded Bronze medal; Emeline Lane, 95½ awarded a Bronze medal; Catherine Hall, 96½, Bronze medal; Wilbert Alston, 95½, Bronze medal.

Health - 1914

NEGRO CLEAN-UP DAY.

Booker Washington's school has set aside June 6 as clean-up day for negroes in Alabama. Authorities of that institution are urging negroes all over the State to clean the ground under their houses, in their yards and all about their premises. This is a work that is needed, and we congratulate Tuskegee Institute upon its progressive move. Clean-up days for negroes, as much as for whites, mean a healthier, happier race.

The Louisiana State Board of Health has issued a most interesting pamphlet embracing the addressing delivered at the conference of the betterment of health conditions among Negroes in this city last April. It is a very suggestive booklet and will be of immense help to those interested in the subjects it covers. A card addressed to Dr. Oscar Dowling, New Orleans, no doubt will bring a copy of this book. Dr. Dowling is giving himslf unreservedly to better health conditions in this state, without regard to race, and is succeeding admirably.

MONTGOMERY PEOPLES CLOTHES TO BE WASHED.

The washwomen of "our town" are registering in a hurry. They are almost falling over one another to get around to the city building and get their names on the roll of the qualified. Marshall King, of the city sanitary department, states that within the last two or three days, or since the registration of washwomen started, over 1,600 women have come forward and left their names with the sanitary authorities. He believes that when all of the washwomen of Montgomery have turned in their names and qualifications, the total will run as high as 3,000.

It is believed that 3,000 washwomen in Montgomery ought to be able to keep some men in clean shirts—men who haven't been so particular about that in the past, possibly under the delusion that washwomen were scarce. When it is officially announced that there are three thousand women in this town who take in washing it is confidently expected that whiter linen will be worn.

Mobile Item Ala. Apr 6, 1914

NEW PLAN FOR HEALTH CLEAN-UP.

There will be no more "bottle and can" contests for the white and colored children of Montgomery. City Commissioner Walter R. Brassell made this announcement Saturday. There will be no more such contests, not because they have not been successes, for they have been marked successes, but the contests in the future will be along different lines.

The "bottle and can" contest, which featured Clean-up Week, was altogether successful. Montgomery was thoroughly cleaned. In the two campaigns which are past, the desired lesson has been taught—the desired lesson of civic cleanliness.

"Our future contests will take a new form," said Mr. Brassell. "If there is any white or colored child who has begun saving up bottles and cans to get into the contest year, he might as well stop it now. The prizes will be offered for a different line of endeavor. The city has learned the value of getting rid of all such trash. In the future we will have two contests, first, a garbage contest, and second a fly-catching contest. Early in the Spring we expect to start a fly catching contest and to furnish scores of the modern fly traps, so as to cut off the annual fly crop. Then we will distribute information as to a contest for making garbage cans do their best work."

Bettering Health of Negroes.

Betterment of health conditions among negroes will be the subject of a conference to be held in New Orleans, April 24-25, 1914. The call is issued by the Louisiana State Board of Health. The purpose in view is to have health and educational authorities of the Southern states agree upon a plan of concerted action.

Every person living in the South knows that the death and morbidity rates of the whites are not higher than in other sections. Records of small areas where accurate statistics are now gathered are proof. The rates among the negroes are high and these joined with those of the whites make the per cent abnormally large. An erroneous impression of health conditions throughout the South is the result. Sickness among negroes is the consequence of ignorance. The majority do not observe the simplest rules of hygiene; they help to spread infection by prejudice against preventive measures and by the custom of promiscuous visiting of the sick. Housing conditions among them are bad; this, probably, is the greatest of all the problems involved.

The remedy is threefold—to instruct the negroes in the primary principles of personal hygiene, to make better housing a civic responsibility and to enforce rigidly sanitary rules which relate to cleanliness, spread of contagion, etc.

Tuberculosis, so common among negroes, gives a point of attack. In its control, the essentials are fresh air, cleanliness of surroundings and obedience to instructions by the patient and those who come in contact. While teaching and enforcing means of prevention of tuberculosis, application to general conditions will be possible and effective.

Betterment can not be hoped for until definite and systematized effort is made. It is timely to begin now. Every health officer and educational official is urged to attend the New Orleans conference. Negro organizations, fraternal, health and educational, are invited to send representatives.

DISEASE AND SANITATION.

Advertiser — 5-28-14

Next to Christmas week, Clean-Up week is fast becoming the most popular and serviceable special occasion we have in this country.

The movement to clean up towns and cities is extending to foreign countries. Scientists abroad realize the importance of making the surroundings of human beings clean and wholesome. European cities are not, as a rule, as clean and sanitary as American cities and towns. Paris, the great center of literature, science and art, has its numerous filth centers. London is not clean, nor is Vienna and Venice. From a sanitary point of view, Europe is behind the times.

In connection with our local campaign to clean up Montgomery and keep our surroundings healthful, that the lives of babies and adults may be saved, it is interesting to note here some observations of Dr. Elie Metchnikoff—we didn't name him—of the Pasteur Institute, Paris. He claims to have proved beyond doubt that infantile cholera, or diarrhea, is contagious, a fact which until lately physicians have debated. That the ordinary housefly not only can, but does, spread the deadly disease, has also been proved by the Paris physician, who has appealed to the public of that great city to be on guard against the domestic pest. He praises American people for their general fly-swatting campaigns and hopes to see a similar move started in France.

For years Dr. Metchnikoff has been studying the intestinal diseases and their causes, and as infantile cholera is responsible for more deaths than any other children's disease, much of his time has been devoted to that particular ailment. One result of this research was the discovery of the proteus or bacillus proteus, specific agent of the disease, which he declares is easily isolated from among numerous other germs of less deadly species, but which, at the same time, favor its development.

The microbe which slays so many babies every year, especially during the summer months, is found wherever filth exists, in the garbage heaps, barn yards, in the streets. The fly, declares Dr. Betchnikoff, already charged with so many misdeeds, is the worst of all scatterers of the baby killing disease. In contact with the filth of the street, garbage cans and sewer openings, the fly dabbles his feet in the microbe-filled places and flies away to baby's bottle or food. "The undertaker is soon in charge." The famous scientist recommends that cities keep the streets, vacant lots, sewer openings, gutters and alleys clean and enforce a strict law concerning the regular and controlled deposit and removal of garbage, then to encourage among the inhabitants a merciless campaign against the fly.

"Infantile cholera," the genius of the Pasteur Institute here says, "is not unlike Asiatic cholera, which he studied some two years ago on the ground. The infantile variety presents a number of different clinical forms. It may appear as a very simple intestinal trouble then, almost immediately become mortal. Perfectly healthy children may carry the germs and give the disease to other children who are less hardy."

From ..... NEW

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SEP 2 1914

COLORED WOMEN IN SOUTHERN CITY HAVE THRIVING CIVIC CLUB

There is no such thing as failure. When the Women's Civic Club of Salisbury, North Carolina recognized that its success extended only to the boundaries of the negro quarters of the city, it organized the colored women into a Civic League of their own and in that manner interested the negro population in community improvement. A transformation has been wrought, as a result, in the section of the town which previously refused to respond to any and all efforts of the white women.

Every city has its least presentable sections. White or colored laborers or aliens may be occupants of such quarters that may be eye-sores to public-spirited people. The method upon which to procede is not to start from the outside and force a clean-up but to begin within and interest the inhabitants themselves in the improvement of sanitary conditions. After trying in vain for months to work from the outside, the Salisbury women hit upon an idea which is an example worth while for those who are facing discouragement in other cities.

The Salisbury idea bids fair to revolutionize the methods of improving conditions in negro quarters in southern cities, while northern cities with their alien and poor workingmen problems should be benefited. The Salisbury Women's Civic Club, organized by the Industrial Club of the city to devote attention to civic matters, sought the cooperation of the business men and organized the Colored Women's Civic League with a large membership. Plans were formulated at once for a clean-up campaign to be conducted by leading colored women, assisted by the white women, the Industrial Club and the city authorities.

Each colored woman signed the following pledge:

"I....., as a member of the Civic League of Colored Women, promise to improve the sanitary condition of the home in which I live:

"1. By keeping the interior clean and well ventilated.

"2. By keeping the premises free from rubbish and garbage, using freely of lime to disinfect and whitewash.

"3. By planting flowers and grasses, and keeping the weeds cut."

The president of the Colored Civic League, by virtue or her natural leadership becomes head of the clean-up campaign directed against the colored quarter of Salisbury. Colored ministers led the movement in the churches Each ward had some one responsible for the work there and a superintendent was assigned to each city block. The city voted money for lime, the Industrial Club bought more, and many colored families purchased their own supply. One gallon of lime was placed in every house in the clean-up area. Receipts for lime were given in the form of membership cards with the above pledge signed by the woman of the house. None refused to sign the cards when presented.

Illustrated lectures were given and at the end of a month's educational campaign, a tour of inspection was made by a committee. Here is what a member of the committee had to say after the tour:

"It was the greatest surprise of our lives. We found that every house had received attention. It was the greatest clean-up ever known here."

TIME FOR THE CITY TO THINK!

No wonder the startling presentation of the fact that the city of Atlanta makes no pretense to segregate negro diphtheritic patients was received with something like

a shock when the grewsome facts of the case were given in yesterday's Constitution.

These facts from the actual experience of one of Atlanta's most prominent business men put the whole city to talking.

The same thing that happened in the home of C. G. Lambert when a negro domestic attacked with diphtheria was denied privilege of access to any city institution simply because "the city does not provide a contagious ward for negroes," is liable to happen with any other white home.

A visitor to the city reading the startling disclosures writes to The Constitution to ask if all the facts as presented are really true. Mr. Johnston, whose communication is presented elsewhere on this page, thinks that possibly The Constitution may have overstated the facts, for it is incredible to him that such a thing could be true in so progressive a city as Atlanta.

Unfortunately, the facts as The Constitution printed them, are true, to a dot. Atlanta makes no provision whatever for isolating and treating contagious diseases among negroes, with the single exception of smallpox.

The negro ill with a contagious disease, so far as the city is officially concerned, may remain a menace to white as well as negro citizens.

On the first page today Cartoonist Gregg puts the whole situation with a few bold strokes of his pen.

The negro's peculiarity is to gather in around his sick. Every element that goes into the white home, maid, cook, washer, butler, errand boy—exposes itself to infection from their domestic environment.

They implant it in the white man's environment. Immediately all the precautions the white man may take become of no avail.

They always will be of no avail as long as official Atlanta appears to regard one sanitary law for the white, another for the negro.

Even if we ignore the philanthropic motive, which we should not do, the motive of self-preservation rises dominant.

Until Atlanta and other southern cities face and deal with these plain facts they will be fatally handicapped in their attacks upon the death rate.

ELEVEN NEGROES AND THREE WHITES DIE HERE

Total of Fourteen Deaths for the Week Reported by Sanitary and Health Department.

With a total of fourteen deaths in the city during the last week, the mortality report issued Saturday by the city department of sanitation and health, shows that eleven of this number were negroes and only three were whites; or that about 78 per cent of the total number of deaths were negroes.

The report follows:

Whites—Mrs. I. C. Buchanan, age 63 years; infant of E. R. Poundstone, age 1 day; Mrs. Sarah Thompson, age 69 years.

Negroes—Emma Dawson, age 34 years; infant of Hattie Belle Parker, age 7 days; Young Johnson, age 10 days; Ida Cannon, age 51 years; Mary Lampley, age 26 years; Will Lee, age 50 years; Violet Allen, age 67 years; Tom Handy, age 30 years; Charles Moore, age 18 months; Bennie Morris age 1 day; unknown negro, age about 25 years.

Atlantic City REVIEW DEC 2 1914

SAGE FOUNDATION

To Study Negro Housing Problem Here

It is noticeable that there is being some interest manifested since my recent talk in this column about the colored business men's lack of interest or rather their inactivity, in forming a wel lorganized business league of Negroes who are engaged in business here. There is already a movement on foot, that has come from the activity of the Sage Foundation, of New York City, to make the housing condition of the colored people here, and especially condition of the poorer classes of people one of the first matters for consideration of the league.

This foundation has done excellen work in the cities where there ar many colored residents and has bee the acuse of improving conditions o the living quarters of the Negr citizens. In this city, even though th conditions are far superior to man cities, the district wherein the colore people live, bad housing features ar among the most serious in the city But this is not particularly local t Atlantic City, it is so where there i a colored district of any city. A a rule the houses are more dilap dated, everything is a more run-dow shiftless condition. Part of this ma be deu to the character and habits c some of the people who inhabit th district themselves, in just the sam way that bad living conditions amon the whites is often due to shiftless ness. But there hardly remains question in the minds of those wh study the condition of Negro housin that a large proportion of the colore people desire better homes than thos they are able to obtain in most of th cities—even Atlantic City.

On who has inspected many of th homes of our people here cannot bu be impressed by the evident desire fo cleanliness and order and the attemp to make the bright and cheerful, ever under the most discouraging cir cumstances. My own impression in going about the town gathering topic of the town, is that where condition are approximately equal the homes o the Negroes are as well kept as the of other nationalities who make up the great cosmopolitan American citizens.

The Negro, however, offers under severe handicaps. We will find them usually segregated, if not by law, ther by custom, in one of the poorest developed parts of the city. Being so situated he is easily exploited by his landlord who is inclined to give less and charge more than he would in the case of white tenants. There is no doubt about this being a fact in many instances among the colored tenants of this beautiful city. However, this condition is not peculiar to Atlantic City alone, there are many cities where the same thing obtains. However, that it is so in other cities is no excuse for its continuance here. And the white landlords should not allow themselves to think that to improve the property occupied by their colored tenants will be a purely altruistic endeavor.

Enough has been learned in the past few years to know that if any part of a city suffers that other part will suffer with it. Atlantic City so long as the city is ashamed of the north side districts. Disease and uncleanliness, if such were the case, would have its effect as far away as the extreme borders of the community. Some day we shall see this dear city set a housing standard that will apply to every dwelling in the city.

BARBERS TO REPORT

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Richmond, Va., July 1st.—Barbers in the State were urged today by the State Board of Health to forward their names and addresses to the Board and to receive official copies of the regulations adopted for the sanitation of barber-shops, bathing-resorts, manicurists and chiropodists. As these regulations have the force of law, barbers and others affected by them are advised to send for the regulations in order that they may conform to them and avoid the liability of prosecution.

A full list of barbers is being compiled by the Board but this list is to be checked up by names forwarded to the Board.

INITIAL NEGRO CLEAN-UP DAY FOR ALABAMA.

Tuskegee Institute, Ala., June 4th, 1914.—The State Negro Business League has selected June 16th, 1914, as CLEAN-UP DAY for Negroes. This means that on this day all Negroes in the State of Alabama are urged to "Clean up their yards, under their houses, inside their houses, and make sanitary and clean all parts of their residences and surroundings. All usual meeting places will be "Cleaned up" on that day. All outhouses will be made sanitary and white washed wherever necessary. Every Negro in the State is asked to co-operate in this work and particularly the Negro leaders, preachers, teachers, business men, women, and others.

The President of the Alabama State Negro Business League, E. T. Attwell, of Tuskegee Institute, is receiving letters from many Negroes throughout the State assuring him of co-operation in carrying out this idea. Negroes in cities or towns where a general clean-up week or clean-up day has already been established are urged to co-operate with the authorities during the generally specified season. Health officers and municipal departments are willing to co-operate with the Negroes in this clean-up campaign. J. H. Phillips of Montgomery, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the League and R. L. Mabry of Birmingham, the Secretary, have been active in disseminating information and urging persons in every section to make a start to improve Negro health conditions and particularly with reference to sanitation as emphasize dby the Negro League.

Pastor Judkins and Dr. J. R. Scott spoke at Hall St. Bapt. church last Tuesday night.

COLORED WOMEN PRAISED

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Raleigh, N. C., June 24—The Sanitary Inspector of this city in an article published in the Evening Times complimented the Colored Woman's Sanitary Club for the good work they are having done in cleaning up that portion of the city inhabited principally by the colored people. Mrs. E. C. Pope is President of the Club.

Health - 1914

"Washer-Woman Ordinance" Is Passed by City Commission

Advertiser 1-14-14

Requires Registration of All Persons Who "Take in Washing" and Provides for Regular Inspection of Houses In Which Washing Is Done.

Montgomery now has a new health regulation in the "Washerwoman Ordinance" introduced recently by City Commissioner Walter R. Brassell and adopted yesterday at the legislative meeting of the City Commission. The ordinance was discussed before its adoption yesterday and it had the approval of each of the commissioners as a progressive health regulation.

The ordinance is a protective measure against washing and ironing of clothes of Montgomery families in negro houses where there are contagious or infectious diseases. All washerwomen are to be registered at the department of sanitation and health so that a regular licensed inspector can make regular visitations to these houses and premises to enforce sanitation on the premises and to prevent washing or ironing of clothes in houses where there are contagious or infectious diseases. Each washerwoman will be provided with a certificate of registration, after her house and premises are inspected, free of cost to her. The registration method will serve a double purpose, inasmuch as it will prevent the theft of clothes which has been the cause of much complaint recently.

Commissioner Brassel asks the hearty co-operation of the public in enforcing this ordinance as it is for the public's benefit that it was made a law. The new ordinance becomes effective ten days from its passage. The following is the ordinance in full:

"Be it ordained by the Board of Commissioners of Montgomery, as follows:

Must Register Names.

"Section 1.—That, from and after the passage of this ordinance, it shall be the duty of every washerwoman, laundress or other person, except operators and employes of regularly licensed steam or hand laundries, who wash or launder clothing or wearing apparel for hire or pay, to register his or her name and address in the office of the City Health and Sanitary Department.

"Sec. 2.—The Commissioner in charge of the City Health and Sanitary Department will cause a register to be kept in the office of said department in which shall be recorded the names and addresses of all such persons as shall report to the said department under the provisions of Section 1 of this ordinance, and that upon such name being registered it shall be the duty of the Commissioner in charge of said Health and Sanitary Department to issue a certificate of registration without cost to each person so registering, and to make or cause to be made such investigation and inspection of the premises and paraphanalia of such persons as will enable to determine whether or not said person shall be permitted to engage in such occupation.

Change of Address.

"Sec. 3.--It shall be the duty of the holder of the certificate provided for in Section 2 of this ordinance to notify the office of the City Health and Sanitary Department in person or in writing of any change in the address of such person, which notice shall be given within thirty-six hours after such change of address.

"Sec. 4.—Inspections provided for under Section 2 of this ordinance shall be made at any reasonable hour in the day time at such time and as often as said Coimissioner may designate. The person making such investigation or inspection shall as soon thereafter as practicable return to the office of the Sanitary and Health Department a written report of the conditions found to exist at the time of such inspection.

"Sec. 5.—Any person may upon application to the office of the Sanitary and Health Department be furnished with a copy of the report of such inspection and said copy shall be furnished free of cost to the applicant.

"Sec. 6.—Any person who engages in the occupation of washerwoman or laundress or who washes clothes or wearing apparel for pay (except regularly licensed hand or steam laundries) without having first procured a certificate of registration as provided for in this ordinance or who violates any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be fined not less than one nor more than one hundred dollars."

MORE BABES; FEWER DEATHS IN CALHOUN

Advertiser 3-9-14

Average Birth Rate 24.67 With Mortality 11.12, According to Report of County Health Officer Hughes

Special to The Advertiser.

ANNISTON, ALA., Mar. 8.—More babies and fewer deaths than obtain under normal conditions, is the record among the white population of Calhoun county, of which Anniston is the metropolis, for the year 1913, according to the report of County Health Officer R. L. Hughes, which has just been made public.

Based on a population of 39,114, or 28,357 whites and 10,757 negroes, the average birth rate was 24.67 per 1,000. the white birth rate being 27.5 and the negro rate 18.4. The normal birth rate is 25 per 1,000 persons.

Only 278 white people died in Calhoun last year and but 157 negroes, the average death rate being 11.12 per 1,000, while the normal is 15 per 1,000. The white death rate was 9.8 and the negro rate was 14.6.

$10,000 WILL BUILD HOSPITAL TO FIGHT CONTAGIOUS DISEASE

Dr. J. P. Kennedy Declares This Is Most Impressive Need of Atlanta at the Present Time.

Constitution 2-4-14

ROTARY CLUB REQUESTS MAYOR TO TAKE ACTION

Whole City Stirred by Story Showing There Is No Place to Isolate Negroes From Contagious Disease.

Remedies for Disease.

"Atlanta's most impressive need is a contagious disease hospital. One could be built at a cost of only $10,000, and it will act as a checkmate against those diseases which are preventable. The trouble in Atlanta is that there is hardly any way of isolating negroes." Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer.

"Give Atlanta better housing conditions, district nursing and compulsory sanitary laws of a stricter nature. That is the most effective way of isolating negroes."—Dr. J. P. by the negro washerwoman or house servant."—Dr. Claude Smith, city bacteriologist.

"No more effective way of compelling city officials to throw out safeguards around the public health can be employed than exposure of conditions. The Women's clubs of Atlanta have advocated the necessity of improving housing conditions. There is a committee at work on the problem now; working along the same lines as The Constitution."—Mrs. Samuel L. Lumpkin, president Federation of Women's clubs.

Stirred by the amazing details of the exposure of the almost helpless attitude of the city health department in coping with the case of Susie Davis, negro cook in the home of C. G. Lambert, No. 70 West 14th street, who was discovered suffering from a virulent attack of diphtheria while at work, citizens, physicians and businessmen, yesterday joined The Constitution's fight for better conditions for isolating contagious disease patients.

Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer, told The Constitution that for a meager $10,000 Atlanta can lessen the menace of contagious diseases spreading from the negro hovel to the homes of cautious white employers by the erection of an isolation hospital.

"The city is helpless in the matter of quarantining negroes suffering from diptheria," Doctor Kennedy declared, "because the city has no place to isolate patients. In cases of smallpox, the city can remove the patients to the detention hospital."

Hospital Badly Needed.

Dr. Kennedy says that Atlanta's most impressive need at present is a hospital to care for all contagious diseases.

Atlanta's total lack of facilities for the proper care and isolation of negroes suffering from contagious diseases caused the Rotary club, one of the city's most aggressive business organizations, to address a communication to Mayor James G. Woodward and the general council demanding that the existing conditions be remedied immediately.

Members of the club, which is composed of leading business and professional men of Atlanta, expressed utter amazement at conditions, such as brought about The Constitution's exposure. Some stated that they made cursory investigations among physicians and were startled to learn that in many respects conditions were worse than pictured.

Rotary Club Asks Action.

The members who signed the communication to the mayor and council are: A. S. Adams, V. H. Kriegshaber, J. H. Lewis, W. W. Wardlaw, H. E. Watkins, Homer C. George, F. J. Paxon, H. A. Maier, C. F. Malone, John Carroll, Lee K. Jordan, Charles Byrd, Kendall Weisiger, Ben Lee Crew, J. A. Thomas, C. B. Mott, W. N. Tumlin, W. S. Lounsbury, C. Davis, H. W. Anderson, Boyd Perry, F. A. Hoyt, W. D. Hoffman, Warren C. Powell, Henry W. Grady, H. H. Ware, E. A. Crane, J. C. Stanford, George M. Green, E. H. Goodhart, W. B. Carlton, E. H. Cone, E. M. Hudson, Paul P. Reese, James F. Scott, W. B. Seabrook, Rockwell W. Johnson, James B. Fitch, J. C. McMichael, John D. Kearney, W. F. Parkhurst, W. L. Halstead, Ivan E. Allen, Fred Houser, R. L. Foreman, R. Irving Gresham, John K. Gewinner, and B. M. Grant.

Mrs. Samuel Lumpkin, president of the Women's clubs, will call a meeting in the next few days for the purpose of taking up the fight for better conditions. Last year Mrs. Charles J. Haden, who was then president of the federation, appointed a committee on housing conditions. The committee has been at work and has gathered information of conditions which substantiate in every detail The Constitution's story of Susie Davis.

Blames Housing Conditions.

Dr. Claude Smith, city bacteriologist, blames poor housing conditions of the negroes as the cause of the spread of contagious diseases. Dr. Smith is a firm believer in a housing commission for Atlanta.

"When the city of Atlanta gets behind the housing problem and does some work, there will be an appreciable decrease in contagious diseases," Dr. Smith says. "There should be inspectors to see that negroes and whites are properly housed, and laws to regulate houses so that the inmates will get proper ventilation, light and sanitation.

"Then, and not until then, will we get conditions among the negroes such as existed before the war. In those days the negroes were well quartered, and there were but a small percentage of them attacked with contagious diseases."

City Health Officer Kennedy explained Tuesday that in the event another negro man or woman, or a servant, or any person is found suffering from diphtheria, the city is almost helpless in the matter of providing a place where the patient can be cared for and at the same time isolated from others.

No Place for Woman.

In the case of the Davis woman, Dr. Kennedy was notified by Mr. Lambert that the woman was suffering from a malignant a tack of diphtheria, so pronounced by Dr. H. I. Battey. The city could not take the woman to a hospital because there is no hospital in the city for the care of such patients. Dr. Kennedy attempted to have the woman sent to the house of a negress in an isolated neighborhood, but the woman refused, after accepting $10, which Mr Lambert gave her for her services as nurse.

The city board of health has repeatedly asked council for the funds for the erection of a hospital for contagious diseases. The city operates a hospital where smallpox patients are treated, and it would be a comparatively easy matter to build an annex to the present hospital for an isolation ward. Several members of council are stirred up over the matter, and it is expected that there will be something done to start the movement for a hospital at the next meeting of council. There is no reason why the matter should be delayed for a year with the prospects bright that the matter will be forgotten before that time unless the people get squarely behind the fight and stick close to the general body and demand what enough money be given for a hospital.

SAND FLY IS SHOWN TO BE PELLAGRA AGENT

Constitution 7-2-14

Topeka, Kans., July 1.—The sandfly has been shown to be an agent for the transmission of pellagra, Professor S. J. Hunter, of the University of Kansas, announced today.

Professor Hunter allowed a monkey to be bitten by sandflies that had bitten persons known to have pellagra. The Simian showed symptoms of inoculation, he says.

Professor Hunter's experiments followed a report by the Kansas board of health saying there are eight cases of pellagra in southeast Kansas. He will continue his investigation.

"CLEAN-UP" KIDS GIVEN 200 PRIZES

Ellis Walker Wins First Prize For Boys, With Record of 41,000 Cans and Bottles in Campaign

Advertiser 6-3-14

Over 200 prizes were given out Tuesday afternoon by Commissioner Brassell to the winners in the can and bottle contest. Mr. Brassell with members of the sanitary department worked for two and a half hours delivering prizes to the eager children who waited outside of the Montgomery Light and Water Power Company where the prizes were on exhibit

Forty-one thousand cans and bottle, was the number collected by the winner of the first prize in the contest. This is even a larger number than the count of the first prize winner in the contest last year. The 41,000 cans were collected by Ellis Walker.

He was awarded the boys' first prize, a bicycle.

The first prize for girls was given to Ola Laws, a tiny little child, who had gathered for the contest 14,264 cans and bottles. She received a trunk. Ola was the winner of the girls' prize in the last contest.

The winner of the second prize for boys was Tom Mason, who received a gold watch for collecting 20,450 bottles and cans. Evelyn Oliver received the second prize for girls, which was a silver mesh bag.

Wins Complete Outfit.

Rowena Jarrett, a little negro girl, who won the first prize in her class with 13,000 cans and bottles, received a complete outfit of clothes, from a beautiful pink parasol to a pair of slippers.

A complete baseball outfit was awarded to Charlie Lee Pope, the winner of the first prize for negro boys. Charlie's can and bottle pile contained a total of 26,760 assorted cans and bottles.

After the first few prizes were awarded the children were allowed to choose whatever prize they wanted and Commissioner Brassell sent them all away with prizes, a satisfied smile and a ticket to the grand reception that will be given to the contestants Saturday.

The prize distributors were considerably worried as to who should receive the big ham that was offered as one of the prizes and the Commissioner was greatly relieved when one little negro stuck his head in the window and said, "Boss, jess gimme dat ham."

Reception Saturday.

The grand finale of the can and bottle contest will be Saturday when the contestants will assemble at the big reception that is being given by the sanitary and health department and the manufacturers of Montgomery. All kinds of good things to eat will be served at the reception and every thing will be Montgomery-made.

"Never again," said Commissioner Brassell, when asked whether the can and bottle contests would be a feature of the clean up next year. "This is the last can and bottle contest. I believe that it has served its purpose and that Montgomery is free from all the old cans and bottles that were lying around. I am going to inaugurate something new for the children. This will be a garbage can contest, and it is possible that it will be started this summer. The children contestants will go into the residence sections of the city and try to persuade the people to buy garbage cans. They will be awarded prizes, according to the number of bona fide orders that they take for cans. The prizes will be in gold, ranging from $50 down. I have already secured a number of promises from merchants to contribute to the prize fund for this contest."

GAZETTE NEWS-

APR 1 1914

UNIVERSITY STUDENTS AID NEGRO SETTLEMENT

Novel Uplift Movement at Chapel Hill Is Proving Successful.

Special to The Gazette-News.

Chapel Hill, April 11.—In recognition of the value of a handbook on the subject of public discussion and debate recently issued by the bureau of extension of the University of North Carolina, the United States bureau of education has in an abbreviated and modified form mimeographed copies of the original bulletin and sent it broadcast over the country. The national bureau of education introduces the bulletin in this manner: "Civic education through discussion. University of North Carolina stimulates interest in local problems." The opening paragraph of this letter sent educators everywhere by the bureau of education reads: "The arousing of a state-wide civic consciousness and civic interest among young and old by means of discussion of live questions of local interest in the school house and at the country cross roads, is the undertaking of the University of North Carolina. The university stands on the doctrine of Wendell Phillips that "agitation is education. Agitation is marshalling the conscience of a nation to mold its laws." The purpose of the United States bureau of education in furnishing educators of the entire country with bulletins of this nature is suggestive of ways that public educators can improve their methods of instructing the multitudes. Thus in sending broadcast over America this handbook of the University of North Carolina on the topic of publis discussion and debate the national bureau of education is attaching its unqualified stamp of approval to this valuable educational pamphlet.

"Alaska Our Northwestern Empire" was the subject of an illustrated lecture by Dr. Joseph A. Holmes, director of the United States bureau of mines, before the students of the University of North Carolina Monday night. Dr. Holmes, who is a native of North Carolina and a former member of the State university faculty, invited his audience to a field replete with entertainment and educational value. The speaker presented information of Alaska and its resources from first hand collection, he having spent four months of 1913 in that country gathering data for the report ately made by Secretary of the Interior Lane. Alaska in area is ten imes the size of North Carolina. The United States purchased the country or seven million dollars, and since acquiring it has spent thirty million dollars for improvements. The illustrated views presented by Dr. Holmes told entertainingly of the undeveloped resources of this country so rich in coal beds, fisheries, furs and the uncultivated wealth in the agricultural regions of the valleys of the Yukon. The sidelight views of Alaska indicated that the country abounds in unusual customs, manners of livelihood of its people, etc. There are three modes of travel—horseback, dogback and sometimes man serves as a beast of burden. The director of the bureau of mines encountered a snow of three feet in depth during the month of August while on his exploring expedition. Rabbits, sheep and goats infest the country in super-abundance.

The New York Evening Post in a column and a half article, written by S. R. Winters, reviews the novel undertaking of the University of North Carolina students to uplift the sanitary and educational standard of the negro settlements of Chapel Hill and outlying districts. Particular reference is made to the operation of a night school by the university Y. M. C. A. whereby the negro boys of the community deprived of an educational opportunity during the day can learn to read and write by applying themselves a few hours each night during the week. Ten university students engage in the school room work regularly, teaching the negro boys six subjects — reading, writing, spelling, grammar, history and arithmetic. Sixteen negro boys, ranging in age from twelve to twenty, attend the school regularly five nights each week.

New York Sun

17 July 1914

The Negro Fresh Air Committee.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—*Sir:* We wish to call the attention of a generous public to this unique charity for the aid of our colored fellow citizens, for whatever is done to improve their health, stamina and outlook is of benefit to the whole community. As Mr. Booker T. Washington used to say, "You can't keep a man in the gutter without staying down there with him," and vice versa, if you help one part of our people to rise you pull up yourself and all others too.

So our great effort is to use the summer months in building up the endurance that will prevent the winter diseases, and in restoring strength that has been weakened by illness.

We begin with the babies and their mothers, who spend the happiest week of their year at St. David's Home at White Plains, under Dr. and Mrs. Clifton's kind and cheerful care. Last year we sent there 49 children under 5 years, three of them triplets, the youngest of eight, and 42 mothers or grandmothers, yet we had on our lists 125 more who needed help but could not go because our money gave out.

We send boys to camp at Verona and girls to St. David's, just as long as we can pay their board, and we help convalescents to stay until they are strong. There were 118 in 1913 between 5 and 16 years of age, but this was only 45 per cent. of those who we felt needed to go.

We have loyal cooperation from the few other organizations in this work, and there is no overlapping or duplicating of effort, but because there are so few invitations given to the colored children money has to be provided to pay their board. They pay what they can, but we would like to extend the season through June and September, as well as increase the percentage of those who can have outings in July and August.

Out of total receipts of $900 for the general fund we spent last summer $674 on board and fares and the rest went to salaries, printing and administrative expenses. Can we not have $1,500 this year? Every penny over $250 will go directly to board and fares.

Our chairman is the Rev. W. N. Hubbell. Please send contributions to the Negro Fresh Air Committee, 131 East Sixty-sixth street.

(Miss) H. T. EMERSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW YORK, July 14.

PUBLIC HEALTH BILL IN EFFECT JANUARY 1

Dr. Emory R. Park Explains the Operation of the Measure.

Constitution

Dr. Emory R. Park, who is in charge of the new vital statistics department of the state department of health, created by the Georgia vital statistics bill at the legislature last summer, announces that he will be ready to put the new law into effect January 1. 11/1/14

"Under the vital statistics law we are going to keep a record of every birth and death in the state," said Dr. Park. "This record will also show the number of births and deaths to each locality, and will give the death rate for each locality, showing what sections of the state have a higher and lower death rate than others.

"The disease in the case of each death registered, and I presume that practically every death will come under our observation, will be recorded, and in this way we hope to be able to give out information as to the sections of the state in which fever is most deadly, and likewise with other diseases.

"The purpose of our department is going to be to establish tables of mortality and births, and, additionally, show what are the causes of death in the various localities.

"I am sorry that this department will have no means of recording those diseases which attack the people of the state but do not prove fatal. For instance, in one family there might be three cases of typhoid fever, and only one case prove fatal. Unluckily, the fatal case of typhoid will be the only one to come under our observation under the vital statistics law.

"However, the public health bill, which is a bill of local option, as against the vital statistics law being state-wide, will greatly aid us in this respect. Those counties that see fit to establish a public health officer will furnish information concerning all diseases in their communities.

"Under the public health bill we might be able, by working in conjunction with each other, to establish tables showing the relative healthfulness of different sections of the state. This information cannot be complete, though, as it seems that some counties will not establish this department of public health.

"Our department might clearly point out to a section infested with fatal typhoid fever that this disease is prevalent in their community, but we have no way in which to eradicate the fatal disease among the people of that section. The public health bill, through the establishment of health officers in those counties that choose to have one, seeks to supply means of eradicating fatal diseases, as well as other diseases."

THREE WHITE RESIDENTS DIE HERE DURING WEEK

Nine Deaths Occur Among Negroes of Montgomery in Same Time.

Advertiser 4-12-14

According to the mortality statistics for Montgomery for the week ending April 11, there were only three resident deaths among the white population of the city; the five other deaths recorded in the list below were of non-residents. Among the negroes nine deaths were registered on the statistical books of the department of Sanitation and Health. The complete record is as follows.

Whites—Mrs. W. J. McKinney, age 76; Beulah H. Newman, age 3 months; Mrs. R. C. Hinds, age 31 years; Mrs. Irona Foshee, age 42 years; Mrs. Fannie Weldon, age 57 years; J. C. Mansfield, age 19 years; Charles David Mayo, age 18 months; T. J. Stockton age 55 years.

Negroes—Lucius Cox, age 35 years; Thomas Holly, age 14 years; Hails Jackson, age 25 years; Robert Paige, age 35 years; infant of Nathan Howard, age 2 days; George Youngblood age 40 years; infant of George Holloway, age 1 year; Freeman Warren, age 64 years; Virgil Taylor, age 48 years.

Health - 1914

Anti-Tuberculosis Campaign Among Negroes Is Discussed

Constitution 6-21-14

A meeting of some of the representative negroes of Atlanta was held in the rooms of the Anti-Tuberculosis association on June 12, 1914, Dr. Frances Bradley presiding. Present were Dr. A. D. Jones, member Medical society; Dr. G. D. Howell, member Medical society; Mrs. J. A. Rush, kindergartner and social worker; Mrs. Alice Cary, state president Women's Clubs of Georgia; Mrs. John Hope, president executive committee Neighborhood Union; Mrs. P. J. Bryant, president Women's Missionary Society Old Wheat Baptist church; Mrs. Bessie Higgins, Metropolitan Insurance company trained nurse; Mrs. Pinkie Montgomery, president Young Matrons' Elite club; Mrs. L. J. Price, president Neighborhood Union, South Atlanta; Mrs. L. L. Turner, president Fannie J. Coppin Literary, club; Dr. D. R. Green, member Medical society; Dr. C. H. Johnson, president Medical society; Mrs. Eliza Baldwin, city probation officer; Mrs. L. Smith, president Friday Afternoon club; Mrs. W. A. Fountain, wife of president Morris-Brown university; Mrs. Ludie Andrews, superintendent negro department Grady hospital.

The purpose of the meeting was outlined which was the necessity for the white and negro people to unite in their efforts for public health in Atlanta.

The work being done at present by the negro race was discussed, with the view of using organizations, as far as possible, that are doing similar work. Among those it was found that the churches of the city have missionary societies in their connection and each missionary society has a social service department for the relief of those of its membership who are suffering. It was also found that in the city there are two Anti-Tuberculosis leagues among the negroes. These leagues are non-denominational, while they co-operate with the churches, they are independent of church. Mrs. Baldwin is director of these two leagues. One is in the third ward, called Third Ward Relief club and is held at Allen temple, Mrs. Pinkie Montgomery being the president. The other is in the fourth ward, and is known as the Fourth Ward Anti-Tuberculosis league. The president of this is Mrs. Mattie Ford. There are one hundred members and the meetings are held weekly.

The negroes told of the work in their unions and clubs, which showed the necessity of using every organization where their people congregate.

Suggestions Made.

It was suggested that several surveys be made of the negro sections with a view to discovering what the conditions are and tabulating this information. It was decided that a committee from the Y. M. C. A. and Medical society and Neighborhood Union be appointed to make survey of schools. Dr. A. D. Jones was made chairman of this committee. Secretary Trent, of the Y. M. C. A., and Mrs. John Hope, wife of the president of the Baptist university, were appointed on the committee. Their work cannot be taken up immediately because of the fact that school is not in session.

It was determined also that a committee be appointed to make a survey of sanitary conditions in the homes, for the purpose of investigating the general health, in order that we may be able to place responsibility for conditions, whether upon the tenant or landlord. Forms will be furnished for tabulating this information.

The amusement halls will also be investigated and the question of recreational centers looked into.

Homes Investigated.

It was determined that the committee to investigate in the homes should be organized from the Neighborhood Union, of which Mrs. John Hope is president of the executive committee. The amusement halls are to be investigated by a committee of club women.

A feature of the afternoon's discussion was on the subject of mid-wifery. The doctors and nurses agreed that a great deal of suffering could be avoided by intelligent attention given mothers during confinement, and a movement will be started for the purpose of eliminating the ignorant practice of unlicensed midwives. This work will probably be taken up through the doctors and nurses among the negroes. Dr. C. H. Johnson, president of the Medical society, promised to take up the subject of mid-wifery at the next meeting of the Medical society, to discuss and formulate some plan by which special nurses may be trained under the auspices of the best doctors, to be employed by the churches for such work as has been indicated.

Doctor Jones recommended that efforts should be made for appointment of negro health officer, who would be responsible for sanitary conditions in the negro sections of the city. This is to be accomplished at some future time.

After discussion it was decided that this work should be organized with a central committee working through sub-committees for systematic service throughout the city.

The first Friday of each month, at 4 o'clock, in the rooms of the association was selected as the place and time for the regular meetings, and a central committee will be appointed at the meeting to be held the third day of July, 1914.

FRANCES S. BRADLEY,
Chairman Educational Department.
ROSA LOWE, Secretary.

SINESS MEN URGED TO AID CLEAN-UP WEEK

The Journal & Guide 4-25-'14

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Petersburg, Va. April 21.—Officials of the State Negro Business league have issued a statement urging the Colored business men of the state to unite the Negro Organization Society in making the state wide "clean-up" week, April 26th, May 2nd, a success.

The statement follows:—Believing that in unity there is strength, and co-operation a necessity in the successful carrying out of any plan the State Business League through these columns urges all persons engaged in any kind of business to put forth a special effort Clean-up Week in cleaning their business places, getting rid of any refuse or filth that may lead to disease, and do anything that may be considered necessary so as to have things clean, sanitary and more attractive.

Naturally our surrounding have much to do with our health; and when it comes to establishing business enterprises, securing and holding customers, our people some times fail because of seemingly no desire to make things around them clean and attractive, not having everything appear to advantage.

More than 500 letters, together with a copy of the health bulletin have been sent to business men and women. The officers and members of the Executive Committee of the Business League are anxious to have established in each city and town a live local business league, and strenous efforts are being put forth in this direction; as well as to have each man and woman engaged in business become identified with the State Business League.

FORT WORTH, Texas
Record

DEC 6 1914

Experts Discuss Negro Health

Public health should be the first consideration. Man came first, money-making came afterward. A general session of the American Health association at Jacksonville brought together a great mass of facts and opinions on this most important question.

All the speakers on the programme are actively engaged in some phase of public health work in the South, and their opinions and accounts of the experiences were received with the greatest possible interest.

Dr. William F. Brunner is the health officer of Savannah. He handled the negro health problem in southern cities. Another eminent physician discussed the negro health problem in rural communities, while still another took up the problem in its general aspect from the standpoint of the rural physician in the South.

Dr. Brunner said that the negro is what the white man makes him. He showed that while the death rate from tuberculosis, pneumonia and other diseases among the white population of Savannah had decreased, the rate among the negroes had increased.

He pointed out that in 1905 he had recommended a commission to look into the sociological and sanitary conditions surrounding the negro in southern cities. He said that the city government had gone as far as it could go by ordinary methods, and that the people of the South were face to face with the following issues:

First, one set of people, the Caucasian, with a normal death rate less than 16 per 1,000 per year, and right alongside of them the negro race with a death rate of 25 to 30 per 1,000. Second, the white race furnished no more than a normal number of criminals and paupers, while the negro race furnishes an abnormal percentage of lawbreakers and dependents. Dr. Brunner said:

Is the negro receiving a square deal? Let a commission investigate the houses he lives in; why, in his race tuberculosis is increasing; why he furnishes his enormous quota to the chaingang and the penitentiary; investigate the industrial insurance companies, the money lenders, the installment furniture dealers, and, finally, the matter of the surplus population, which is a most potent factor in producing that class of persons which is dangerous to the community and must contaminate its health and prosperity.

The negro is with you for all time. He is what you will make him, and it is up to the white people to prevent him from becoming a criminal and to guard him against disease. If he is tainted with disease, you will suffer; if he develops criminal tendencies, you will be affected. You cannot observe these things without going where he lives in colonies in your cities. Investigate them, and you will soon learn that if he desires to improve his sanitary conditions, he could not do it. Observe the house he must live in; the food that he must eat, and learn of his environment.

Discussing the influence of the high death rate of negroes on the general death rate of southern cities, Dr Levy, chief health officer of Richmond, Va., said that because of the large proportion of colored population and because of the fact that everywhere the negro death rate so greatly exceeds the white death rate, merely to give the death rate of the two races and of the total population of cities, does not give the data for direct comparison on a proper basis.

Dr. Levy pointed out, for example, that Atlanta in 1910 had a white death rate of 15.53 against 15.80 for New York city, and a colored death rate of 25.47 against 25.58 for New York, yet the total death rate of Atlanta is actually higher than that of New York, Atlanta's total rate being 18.66 and New York's being 16.00.

The speaker suggested that in comparing the death rates of cities, a table be given showing what the rates would be if all cities had an equal proportion of negro population.

Filthy quarters are a menace to the public health. It is impossible to establish a low death rate in a city where there are shacks and hovels and tenements, where frightful unsanitary conditions are permitted.

Dr. Brunner told the truth. The negro is here for all time. If he is tainted with disease, the white man will suffer. If he develops criminal tendencies, the white man is certain to pay the price.

Disease should be stamped out. Crime should be stamped out. It is up to the local sanitarians to destroy the breeding places of disease and the local authorities to stamp out the hatching places of crime.

WHEN A SLEEPING CITY WAKES.

Last week Atlanta made national history in the matter of the life-and-death phase of the health problem as affected by both races.

That is the significance of development that shows Atlanta permanently awake to the grim fact that disease knows no color line. Constitution 2-5-14

The net result is the establishment of a temporary hospital for the contagious diseases of negroes, where there was none before. Also preliminary arrangements for a permanent hospital to meet the constant and

d developed diphtheria. And Mr. Lambert's faithful search developed the fact that the city had no hospital for contagious diseases among negroes, with the single exception of smallpox. It proceeded, apparently, on the lofty assumption that the germs of other diseases politely balked at the race line.

The Constitution took this condition as a text to hammer home truths it long had pointed out; the truth being that while we could not ignore the philanthropic side of negro disease, we had better ignore that than the phase of sheer self-defense, the propensity of the germ to cross the race line when and where it pleased.

Growing out of persistent agitation of these conditions in news and editorial columns, we now have a temporary refuge for contagious negroes. No more will the diphtheritic negro imperil the white man. No more will any other contagious disease leap from race to race if vigilance will prevent it.

We are blasting at the foundations of the leath rate!

But we have just begun. Insanitary conditions abound in this city. Germ incubators flourish in congested negro quarters, in unsuspected white quarters. Each is a menace, not only to its own vicinity, but to the entire community. Until we get down to the roots of the disease problem, treating bacilli as bacilli, whether in a white or a black body, we will fall short of the best we can do to conserve health.

If Atlanta needed awakening, Georgia still needs it and worse.

Elsewhere today The Constitution carries a communication from Dr. W. C. Bryant, a specialist in tuberculosis formerly living in north Georgia. Dr. Bryant says the state of Georgia makes no provision in its otherwise excellent tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto for the negro tubercular patient. That is the same old folly acting upon the theory that the germ stops at race lines. Now, tuberculosis, and all other germ diseases, are more dangerous with the country than the city negro. There is less knowledge, less organized machinery for prevention and cure. Under these conditions, how can we expect to make progress with our splendid fight against disease among whites in rural Georgia, when we neglect the same disease among the negroes who mingle with the whites?

There is, however, definite encouragement in the awakening that is visible in Atlanta and throughout Georgia.

Atlanta has, in a way, blazed a new trail in the handling of health problems in the southern states.

We face the truth, with eyes and mindsitary precautions, unless the white man open. That constitutes in itself an epoch in the solution of any fundamental problem. growing needs of the situation.

Another product of the week is equally important. That is the visualizing in the public mind of the fact that effort must not stop at the establishment of a contagious hospital. It must be broadened infinitely to cover the general menace of contagious, communicable and preventable disease, whether it develops in the white or the negro race, the hovel or the mansion.

D. Woodward, one of the most prominent business men of Atlanta, puts this feature with vivid condensation. Mr. Woodward's letter was not written for publication, but it summarizes the situation with such practical exactness that The Constitution takes the liberty of reproducing it. Mr. Woodward says that hospitals for contagious diseases cover only one of the urgent symptoms of the problem without touching the problem itself. The real solution, and he is axiomatically correct, is the enforcement of such measures among white as well as negro as will, by eradicating preventable and contagious and transmissible diseases at their source, minimize the need for a contagious hospital. Proper sanitary laws, proper housing and recreational facilities among the negroes will take care of that end. So impressed is Mr. Woodward by the demands of the situation that he offers personally to contribute $500 toward a fund, in which the municipality shall have a part, which shall accomplish the work. As Mr. Woodward points out, and as The Constitution has often insisted, the matter deserves to be viewed not alone from the philanthropic viewpoint, but the economic and self-preservative as well. If we lived under a pagan, instead of a Christian dispensation, there would still be the obligation to recognize that the germ knows no race line; still the duty to—

Pick up the challenge of the health board of Atlanta, which promises, if given adequate money and authority, to cut down preventable and contagious disease in Atlanta, white and negro, 50 per cent.

Atlanta knows now, at it never knew before, that the germ-ridden negro is a menace to the white; that the germ-ridden white is a menace to the negro; that the illness that ravages the white race will continue to ravage regardless of scrupulous sanstands guard against the infections that run the gamut in the negro race.

The movement begun crystallizing today a week ago with a frank and startling article in The Constitution by Miss Isma Dooly. Miss Dooly speculated upon what was being accomplished by ministerial denunciations of the tango and the theater, while the people who sat under such sermons didn't know whether their cooks, nurses or maids came from a smallpox, a scarlet fever, a diphtheritic or n tuberculosis home.

The day following this leading question C. G. Lambert, a prominent Atlanta business man living on West Fourteenth street, visited The Constitution office with the article in his hand and figurative blood in his eye.

His negro cook, dwelling in his basement,

RELIGION AND ECONOMICS.

Many of the most distinguished physicians of the United States occupied Philadelphia pulpits last Sunday and pleaded in behalf of the doctrine that the health obligation of the church is a primary one. These specialists and experts in human conservation were on their way to the annual meeting of the American Medical association in Atlantic City and stopped in Philadelphia to observe Health Day.

The church is under a tangible obligation in the matter of preserving health and stamping out disease. The Latin maxim, "a sound mind in a sound body," should be broadened to read, "a clean spirit and a sound mind in a sound body."

It is a scientific commonplace today that much vice and crime takes its rise in abnormal physical conditions. The sickness that does not confine men and women to their beds, nor interfere with their accustomed vocations, may be sufficiently upsetting of the moral balance to produce crime. Whether the abnormality is acquired or inherited, the church still has its tasks. We can do what we may for the criminal that already has been evolved, and then we can do more to prevent his kind from developing in the future.

As a concrete illustration, take the crime rate among the negroes in the south. It is more than a coincidence that the race which shows the largest criminal tendencies shows also the most flagrant ignorance of and disregard for sanitary and hygienic regulations. The Constitution has had the interlocking nature of the two in mind, when it has pleaded with the southern churches to take more systematic cognizance of true religion for the negro.

The principle that is dramatized on a large scale with the negro is apparent just as surely with the white man of all classes. Health tends toward normal living and productive citizenship. Ill-health tends toward the opposite of these qualities. If it be protested that this interpretation of one of the church's functions puts religion upon too material and economic a plane, it may be answered that Christ Himself set the example. Always He was healing. And He never attempted to cure the spirit until He had made whole the body.

Beaumont Tex
Enterprise

HEALTH FOR NEGROES.

Louisiana State Board Takes Work for Them.

April 6.

New Orleans, La., April 5.—Betterment of health conditions among negroes will be the subject of a conference to be held in New Orleans, April 24 and 25.

The call was issued by the Louisiana state board of health. The purpose in view is to have health and educational authorities of the southern states agree upon a plan of concerted action.

Every person living in the south knows that the death and morbidity rates of the whites are not higher than in other sections. Records of small areas where accurate statistics are now gathered are proof. The rates among the negroes are high and these joined with those of the whites make the per cent abnormally large. An erroneous impression of health conditions throughout the south is the result.

Sickness among negroes is the consequence of ignorance. The majority do not observe the simplest rules of hygiene; they help to spread infection by prejudice against preventive measures and by the custom of promiscuous visiting of the sick. Housing conditions among them are bad; this probably is the greatest of all the problems involved.

The remedy is three-fold—to instruct the negroes in the primary principles of personal hygiene, to make better housing a civic responsibility and to enforce rigidly sanitary rules which relate to cleanliness and spread of contagion.

Tuberculosis, so common among negroes, gives a point of attack. In its control, the essentials are fresh air, cleanliness of surroundings and obedience to instructions by the patient and those who come in contact. While teaching and enforcing means of prevention of tuberculosis, application to general conditions will be possible and effective.

Every health officer and educational official is urged to attend. Negro organizations, fraternal, health and educational are invited to send representatives.

On April 20 a conference of state health and fiscal authorities will be held and the State Medical society will convene April 21-23.

Health — 1914

NEGRO HEALTH PROBLEM IS MOST IMPORTANT HEALTH DIFFICULTY OF THE SOUTH

Symposium on This Problem Most Important Matter Discussed By Authorities Yesterday.

SPEAKERS ALL ENGAGED IN HEALTH WORK IN SECTION

The Florida Times-Union 11/4/14

Dr. M. L. Graves Offered Some Practical Remedial Measures for Betterment of Conditions.

The negro health problem, the subject of discussion before the general session of the American Public Health Association at the Hotel Seminole yesterday morning, brought together a great mass of fact and opinion on this most important Southern health difficulty.

All of the speakers on the program are actively engaged in some phase of public health work in the South, and their opinions and accounts of their experiences were received with the greatest possible interest.

The first speaker was Dr. William F. Brunner, health officer of Savannah, who took up the negro health problem in Southern cities. He was followed by Dr. A. G. Fort, director of field sanitation of the state board of health, of Georgia, who discussed the negro health problem in rural communities. Dr. L. C. Allen, of Hoschton, Ga., took up the problem in its general aspects from the standpoint of the rural physician in the South.

Public Medical Charity.

The negro as a problem in public medical charity was discussed by Dr. Lawrence Lee, of Savannah, while Dr. Ernest C. Levy, health officer of Richmond, took up the influence of a large colored population on the general death rate. Syphilis among insane negroes was the topic of the most important paper by Dr. S. S. Hindsman, of the Georgia State Sanatorium, at Milledgeville.

Dr. M. L. Graves offered some practical remedial measures for the betterment of the hygienic conditions of the negro.

Dr. Brunner said that the negro is what the white man makes him. He showed that while the death rate from tuberculosis, pneumonia and other diseases among the white population of Savannah had decreased, the rate among the negroes had increased.

New York, Atlanta's total rate being 18.66 and New York's being 16.00.

Dr. Levy said that this apparent paradox is explained by the fact that New York has about 2 per cent of colored population, while Atlanta has 32 per cent.

Richmond has a lower white death rate from consumption than Boston has. The white rate of Richmond is 13.1, while the white rate of Boston is 14.8. The tuberculosis death rate for all the population is 21.0 in Richmond and 15.3 in Boston. If Boston, instead of having about 2 per cent negro population, had 37 per cent, as Richmond has, Boston's rate would be 22.3 against Richmond's 21.0.

The speaker suggested that in comparing the death rates of cities, a table be given showing what the rates would be if all cities had an equal proportion of negro population.

Communicable Diseases.

An interesting and important paper was that of Dr. Allen, which said:

"Communicable diseases find their favorite propergating grounds in the dirty negro sections, of our cities, and in unsanitary negro settlements in country communities," he said. "From dirty homes in these disease-infected sections, negro people come into our homes, offices and shops every day of our lives. Negro women cook our food, wash our clothes, nurse our babies, and perform numerous household duties for our families. Negro men labor for us in various capacities and come into close contact with us every day we live.

"Not long ago some children, belonging to a good white family in Atlanta, developed smallpox while attending one of the public schools. The origin of the malady was at first a mystery, but the fact was soon discovered that the disease was brought to the white family by a negro maid who worked for them during the day but who spent her nights at home in the negro section.

"Such instances are not uncommon. It is not pleasant to contemplate the fact, but it nevertheless is true, that there are colored persons afflicted with tuberculosis and many other diseases, employed in many of the best homes in the South today. In every instance the employer is, of course, unaware of the risk being taken.

How Diseases Spread.

"Various diseases are spread in this way. Some months ago my wife employed a negress for a cook. She came well recommended and appeared neat and clean. She gave excellent satisfaction as a cook. But my wife noticed that she had a slight cough which persisted from day to day. Becoming suspicious my wife asked me to investigate the matter. I did so, and found to our regret, because we liked the woman, that she had tuberculosis of the lung. Had the woman found employment with the family of a layman, instead of with a physician she probably would have worked on a good while without the family knowing the danger they were taking.

"It is undoubtedly true that the negro race has deteriorated physically and morally since slavery times. Freedom has not improved the negro's morals, nor benefited his health. There is more sickness, inefficiency and crime among them now than before the war. All old physicians tell us that before the war the negro race was practically free from tuberculosis. This fact I believe is pretty thoroughly established. But how is it with them now?

Figures Speak for Themselves.

"The figures speak for themselves. In the year 1911, as set forth in Census Bulletin No. 112, the death rate per one hundred thousand from tuberculosis of the lungs in the registration area was 162.2 for the whites and 405.3 for the negroes. In other words the death rate for the colored people from this disease is more than three times the death rate of the white population. In Jacksonville the rate for the whites is 154.4, that for the negroes is 319.5. In Atlanta the white rate is 109.9, the black 279.4. In Savannah the white rate is 118, the black rate 328. Wherever you look the proportion is about the same.

"Because of the excessive death rate from tuberculosis among the negroes the impression has gone forth and has been widely accepted as true that the negro race has a peculiar susceptibility to this disease. I believe that when all the facts are considered such a conclusion is not justified. Why was the negro free from tuberculosis during the slavery times? The answer is quite obvious. Then he was disciplined; then he was made to bathe and keep clean; he was furnished a comfortable cabin in which to live, which he was required to keep scrupulously clean; he was furnished plain but wholesome food in generous quantity; he was made to stay at home at night and rest, that he might be able to work; he was not allowed to roam the country, but was made to work regularly, and was taught how to work; he was not allowed liquor or idulgence in vicious pleasures; if he became ill the best physician obtainable was employed to treat him. It was to the slave owners' interest to do these things. The more efficient and skillful the slave the more valuable he was. A sickly negro was of very little value—a dead negro none. There was no more healthy race of people to be found anywhere in the world than the slaves of the South before the civil war."

COLORED BABY WON.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch 3-21-14

The New York Evening Journal in its issue of the 14th inst. says that a "perfect baby" show was held at the Young Women's Christian Association Building last week and a gold medal was the first prize to the most perfect baby and three bronze medals was the second prize to the next three most perfect babies.

There were 700 babies entered without regard to race or color. The contest was held for the purpose of having better babies in Newark. Examining physicians looked over every child entered and upon finding youngsters with low ratings informed the parents as to just what action to take. Many mothers were horrified, when the examining physicians had completed their findings.

The first prize,—the gold medal was won by a colored baby, commonly known as "a Negro baby" and three white babies carried off the bronze medals.

The Evening Journal was not as fair as the white judges,—it published the pictures only of the three white babies. Colored folks will "bob up" serenely even though they are weighted down with the leaden sinkers of race prejudice.

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Times-Dispatch 11/10/14

Capt. and Mrs. Jas. E. Hamlin have issued invitations for the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Annie Ethel, to Dr. Clarence Andrew Rogers of Bluefield, W. Va. The ceremony will be performed at the First Congregational Church, Wednesday evening, November 25, at 8.30 o'clock. The couple will reside at 215 South Bland street, Bluefield.

An at home was given by Miss Mary Eliza Thompson of South Haywood street in honor of her niece, Mrs. F. West, of Bakersfield, Cal., Monday evening, November 16, from 7.30 to 11 o'clock. Miss Hannah Thompson received the cards, Miss Ella Thompson the wraps, while Mrs. Geo. Mial and Mrs. Lucy Haywood assisted the hostess. Chicken salad, sandwiches, ice cream, cake and black coffee were served in courses by Misses Jones, Smith and Nicholson. Mrs. West is a native of North Carolina, but has not been in the State in twenty-five years. Mr. and Mrs. West left California in October and visited at Niagara Falls, Buffalo, New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. They will return home by the southern route and stop at Atlanta and Birmingham.

The Negro teachers of Wake County held their regular monthly meeting last Saturday in the Washington Graded School building, and were addressed by N. C. Newbold of the State Department of Education.

C. N. Hunter, principal of the Berry O'Kelley Training and Industrial School opened the full term this week with a strong faculty of teachers. It is thought that the fifteen thousand dollar building for this school will be ready for occupancy in 1915.

Governor Locke Craig has designated the last week in November as the tuberculosis week, and the last Sunday in November as tuberculosis Sunday.

The "Colored Better Babies Contest" which took place at the last colored State Fair, came to a close last Sunday night in the First Baptist Church, when a well-prepared program was carried out and the prizes awarded to the babies who made the highest marks. Program was as follows: Music; prayer by Dr. S. N. Vass; address, Dr. J. H. Love, secretary Colored State Fair; Dr. L. B. Capeheart read a paper on "The Purpose of the Better Babies Contest"; music; awarding prizes by Col. J. H. Young; special sermon by the Rev. C. E. Askew, pastor. The prize winners were: First, Lenora Slade, State champion colored baby, 97½ points, gold medal, $25; second, Algernon White, 96 points, bronze medal; third, Emeline Lane, 95½ points, bronze medal. City babies were Catherine Hall, 96½ points, bronze medal; Wilbert Alston, 95½ points, bronze medal.

VITAL STATISTICS BILL IS ADOPTED BY LOWER HOUSE

Constitution 8-11-14

Only Governor's Signature Necessary—Meeting Called to Protect State's Interests During War.

GEORGIA BARBERS WILL BE REGULATED BY BILL

Senate Provides for Fees for Bank Bureau — Will Issue Bonds to Pay State Indebtedness.

The vital statistics bill, which was a senate bill and had already been passed by the senate, was passed by the house Monday afternoon by a vote of 107 to 20.

At one time it looked as if the bill would be lost, but a strong talk by Mr. Sheppard, of Sumter, resulted in the bill passing by a safe majority.

The bill provides for a strict registration of all births and deaths in Georgia. The registration shall be under the supervision of the state board of health. It further provides for a state registrar of vital statistics to hold office for four years with offices at the state capitol. There shall be registration districts and in each city and town the city or town clerk shall be the registrar, while in militia districts, the justices of the peace or notary publics shall be the registrars. The bill provides every detail for carrying the law into effect and if properly enforced

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 2

there will be a complete and perfect system for a record in the state of all vital statistics. It was introduced in the senate by Senator Elkins, of the [illegible] district

New Orleans, La.

Times

MAR 17 1914

SANITARY BETTERMENT OF NEGROES

In response to the suggestions of The Times-Democrat, the Atlanta Constitution, the Houston Post and other Southern newspapers of an organized improvement of the sanitary condition of the negroes, and especially those in the larger cities, Dr. Dowling of the Louisiana State Board of Health has issued a call for a conference of representatives of the health boards and others interested in this work, to meet in New Orleans April 24. This invitation has been so well received that a large conference is assured, one that will exert a widespread and most beneficial influence on the negroes; and will arouse the whites to the fact, now fully understood, that insanitary conditions among the negroes tend to affect the entire community by keeping alive and spreading the germs of disease.

In the meanwhile it is proposed to get New Orleans ready for this conference by beginning the work of improvement at once. Something has already been done in this line, as we have noticed. A conference of the mothers' clubs of the negro schools, held some weeks ago, discussed the question of sanitation. A number of negroes, active workers for the cause, held a preliminary meeting on the same subject, and on Sunday a large audience of negroes interested in the betterment of the race filled the Colored Young Men's Christian Association and promised to do their share to secure the needed improvements. The presence at this meeting of Dr. Dowling of the State Board of Health, of Dr. O'Reilly of the City Board, and of Dr. J. M. Gwinn, superintendent of the New Orleans Public Schools, shows that the negroes of the city can count on the cordial support and co-operation of health and school heads in whatever work they may undertake. It is hoped during the month between this meeting and the coming general conference to make such progress in bettering the conditions in the negro sections of this city as to demonstrate to the visiting delegates how the work of sanitation can best be done and the greatest good accomplished.

The meetings in New Orleans have brought out the proper enthusiasm among the negroes of the city, who show themselves eager and willing to do their share toward racial improvement. All they ask is to be shown what they can and what they should do. Much can be accomplished throug the State and city health offices; still more through the public schools. Lectures on sanitary subjects and the prevention of disease will help the cause; and so will demonstrations, moving pictures, etc., pointing out the hygienic evils to be remedied. For thorough effectiveness the campaign must go even further; and the white people of New Orleans must lend their aid. Most of the houses occupied by negroes are owned by whites, and the fact must be impressed upon these landlords, some of whom, we are sorry to say, do not give the attention they should to sanitary necessities.

It would be a mistake to underestimate the immensity of the task undertaken; but with the health, school and other heads actively assisting in the work, furnishing the information needed, making thorough inspections, supervising the improvements, and with the negroes aroused on the subject, zealous and enthusiastic, an excellent beginning has been made. We trust that the negro quarters in New Orleans will be in far better condition when the conference meets here than they are to-day, and that the suggestions and plans of that body will enable New Orleans to continue and complete the good work, so that the present high mortality among the negroes, nearly double that of the whites, will be reduced, and the negro quarters will cease to be the nest of tuberculosis and other diseases resulting from insanitation and neglect, and will therefore cease to be a threat to the entire commmunity, whites as well as blacks.

CLEAN UP WELLS NOW

The Journal & Guide 2-14,

Board of Health Urges Farmer to Take Advantage of Brief Idle Season.

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Richmond, Va., March 4. — In the judgment of the State Board of Health, the prudent farmer is he who will take advantage of the present idle season to make his well sanitary and to repair his out-house before the coming of the busy weeks of spring.

In its weekly bulletin, given out today, the Board says: "Safety on the farm during the summer season depends in large degree upon the precautions taken in advance of the coming of hot weather. If farmers will utilize the next few weeks in repairing their outhouses and in protecting their wells, in accordance with our printed suggestions, they will gain a degree of health insurance that is invaluable. Literature on the sanitation of wells, springs and outhouses will be sent free upon request.

COLORED EDUCATORS OPEN ANNUAL MEETING

Constitution 2-4-14

The educational board of the A. M. E. church held its annual meeting at the Morris Brown university yesterday. Bishop W. D. Chappelle, of Columbia, S. C., is the president of the board. The board consists of the following men: Bishop W. D. Chappelle, Columbia, S. C., president; Professor A. S. Jackson, Waco, Texas, general commissioner; Rev. H. P. Anderson, D. D., Atlantic City, N. J.; Rev. A. L. Gaines, D. D., Baltimore; Professor W. S. Scarbrough, A. M., Wilberforce, Ohio; Rev. J. L. Craven, Terre Haute, Ind.; Rev. A. M. Ward, D. D., Denver, Colo.; Rev. L. H. Smith, D. D., Macon, Ga.; Rev. Sandy Simmons, D. D., Charleston, S. C.; Rev. J. W. Hair, D. D., Jackson, Miss.; Rev. E. C. Edmondson, Montgomery, Ala.; Professor W. D. Wynn, Waco, Texas; Rev. R. D. McLin, Tarpin Springs, Fla.; Rev. O. L. Moody, B. D., Little Rock, Ark.; Rev. H. M. Steady, Monrovia, West Africa, and Rev. J. W. Jarvis, Lansing, Mich.

The board of education has under its control and supervision all the schools of the African Methodist church. Reports showed them all in good condition.

The bishops of the A. M. E. church will convene in annual session here Thursday and remain in session throughout the rest of the week. Bishop H. M. Turner, of Atlanta, is the chairman of the board of bishops, and Bishop B. F. Lee, of Wilberforce, Ohio, is the secretary.

Birmingham, Ala.

LEDGER

APR 27 1914

DR. BROWN SPEAKS ON NEGRO HEALTH CONDITIONS

Colored Physician of Birmingham Speaks to Race at Florence.

FLORENCE, S. C., April 27.—"No one knows better the existing conditions, the influences, the surroundings and the environments of the negro race than the physician who comes daily in contact with all phases of his people. No one appreciates the necessity of improving these conditions, surriundings, influences and environments so well as the negro physcian, and it is his duty, not only to administer to his contemporaries on these mundane shores, but to conserve the health ,preserve the life and encourage longevity of the present generation as wel las those coming behind us."

Thus spoke Dr. A. M. Brown, of Birmingham, Ala., president of the Negro National Medical assocation, in delivering the principal address before the Palmetto Medical association, consisting of negro doctors, surgeons, dentists and pharmicists, which is holding its annual session in this city. Dr. Brown himself is one of the most prominent negro physicians and surgeons in the country, served for a tmie as army surgeon, and since being at the head of the National Medical association has devoted considerable time to lecturing before other medical societies. He has made a specialty of negro health conditions and pleads everywhere for the highest form of co-operation between the authorities, civic and educational, and the negro leaders that the high death rate among the negroes might be lessened.

STATE OF GEORGIA DOESN'T RECOGNIZE NEGRO TUBERCULOSIS

Constitution 2-8-14

Editor Constitution: Your efforts to [illegible] the people of Georgia to an active and intelligent appreciation of their duties in regard to public health conditions should enlist the sympathy and support of every patriotic citizen.

The organized medical profession has, through the medical press and in its conventions, done what it could to point out the necessity for better health regulations, but owing to circumscribed means of reaching the public ear, it has been forced to wait for the more powerful lay press to do what peculiar conditions forbade it to do.

Any legislation or sentiment looking to the betterment of the public health that does not include every person and domestic animal in the state is short-sighted, dishonest and ineffectual. For instance the state largely nullifies its anti-tuberculosis crusade by providing no facilities for negroes at Alto. Unless the principle of abolishing the color line in disease obtains, the legislature had as well withdraw the appropriation of $25,000 for the maintainance of the tuberculosis sanitarium at Alto.

Let there be a law enacted authorizing an accurate gathering of vital statistics and then indeed would our people be awakened to the fact that prejudice and parsimony come entirely too high.

The parable of the Good Samaritan told by the Great Physician of Galilee is a lesson which seems to be hard for even a Christian nation to learn.

W. C. BRYANT M. D.

Atlanta, Ga.

PRESIDENT WOODWARD ON THE PUBLIC HEALTH

Jacksonville, Fla., November 30.—Consolidation of the various public health agencies in the United States into one association was advocated here tonight by Dr. William C. Woodward, of Washington, president of the American Public Health association. Dr. Woodward made the chief address at the opening meeting of the association's forty-second annual convention.

"Our present system of volunteer activity looking toward the conservation and promotion of public health is wasteful of money and effort," said Dr. Woodward. "A maximum of efficiency can be attained only through the consolation of our public health agencies."

The speaker asserted that much of the effort of the various organizations engaged in public health work was lost because, he claimed, each agency could obtain financial support from only those persons interested in its particular activity.

"If each organization was a part of a big general public health association, the interest and financial support of each public-spirited citizen could be secured for some phase of the work of the general association," added Dr. Woodward.

It was announced that a committee now was at work on a plan of consolidation similar to that suggested by Dr. Woodward.

Sessions of the present convention will continue through Friday.

Memphis, Tenn. Scimitar

JUL 29 1914

NEGROES CO-OPERATE IN HEALTH CONSERVATION

ARKANSAS BUREAU, THE NEWS SCIMITAR.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 29.—The state health authorities are attempting to interest the negroes in the question of conservation of public health. A meeting was recently held in one of their largest churches in Little Rock, addressed by Drs. Young, Garrison, Vaughan, Taylor, Molloy and Campbell, as well as by Drs. Hayman and Robinson, representative physicians of their own race.

The speakers discussed a systematic plan whereby negroes may co-operate, through their own leaders,, with the state, county and local health officials in educating their people in the requirements of sanitation and practical hygiene. They are to be taught that it is as necessary to protect them from unsanitary conditions as it is the white citizens, in fact, that the health and well-being of the community depends largely upon the hygienic and sanitary surroundings of the negro. The health officials report they have always found the negro eager to help in the work.

Health – 1914

"WE HAVE BEGGED ON OUR KNEES!"

—City Health Officers.

HEALTH OFFICER CLAIMS THAT HE ASKS IN VAIN

"There is no doubt about the fact that the diphtherja case in the home of C. G. Lambert is a typical case and one that is liable to happen in any white home in Atlanta," said Dr. J. P. Kennedy, city health officer, yesterday.

"The board of health has recognized the importance of action along this line and has time and again recommended it. Under existing conditions the city cares for only tuberculosis and smallpox cases among the negroes.

"For such dangerous diseases, however, as diphtheria and scarlet fever, the city has made no provision for negro patients. Thousands of negroes work as domestics in the white homes of the city of Atlanta and if a case of either diphtheria or scarlet fever develops among the negroes in these homes, then I am sorry to say it is up to the white people living in such homes to make provision accordingly, just as was done in the case of Mr. Lambert. I rendered him every assistance in my power, spending several hours in locating his servant, and we finally succeeded in getting quarters in the basement of the contagious disease hospital for the whites.

"No one recognizes more than the board of health, nor more than I do, the necessity for immediate action on the part of the city to care for just such cases as this one. If a case of diphtheria or scarlet fever develops in any home in the city of Atlanta, it is, of course, liable to spread. Any such case should be segregated, just as is done in the case of white patients, and if the city will simply provide the means which will enable us to do this, the board of health and I, as city health officer, will see to it that the law is enforced and that the city is protected, just as far as within our power to do so, against the spread of these diseases, whether they emanate from among the whites or the blacks.

"And the work is one that should not be delayed," said Dr. Kennedy. "Council should take action without further delay to give us some place where we can, if necessary, seggregate cases of scarlet fever and diphtheria among the blacks, just as we can do now among the whites."

Pavlowa's Epigram.

(From The Indianapolis News.)

Madame Pavlowa, the Russian dancer, has been indulging in epigram—else her advertising man has done it for her, and has done it quite well. "To say," says madame, "'Everybody is talking about him,' is a eulogy. But to say 'Everybody is talking about her'—that's an elegy."

DISEASE HAS NO COLOR LINE, STATES QUILLIAN

"The emergent necessity for a contagious disease hospital for negroes cannot be too strongly stressed," declared Dr. W. E. Quillian, chairman of the city board of health, yesterday, in commending the appeal that the city make some provision for the segregation of cases of contagious diseases amongst the blacks of the city.

"The seriousness of the situation is no new matter to the city board of health. Time and again we have called the attention of the city government to the very great necessity of making provision for cases of this kind, but up to the present our continued efforts have met with failure.

"The sooner the people of Atlanta awake to the realization that contagious germs draw no color line, and that a case of scarlet fever or diphtheria in the family of your servant is more liable to spread into your own household than a case in the family of your next-door neighbor, the better it will be for them. The health board has not only taken this position in its various official reports, but it has actually pleaded and entreated with the city for funds with which to properly fight contagious diseases among the negroes.

"Our hands have been tied and we have experienced the utmost difficulty in even securing the necessary number of inspectors to look after the health of the city. We have barely been able to make the city provide for even an adequate vaccination. Whenever we have asked for money the amount has been cut in half. And yet no department of the city government needs money more urgently.

"As a practicing physician and as chairman of the city board of health I can guarantee that if the city gets back of the board it will establish such sanitary methods of segregation and institute such a system of surveillance among both the whites and the blacks that the number of cases of contagious diseases will be reduced to a remarkable extent. I honestly believe that the decrease in such diseases would reach fully 50 per cent if the board was given sufficient funds with which to handle the situation.

"The Constitution is doing a great work for the city in this movement for a contagious disease hospital for blacks, and I hope it will not stop until an appropriation for this purpose has been secured."

TO OBSERVE HEALTH SUNDAY

President Hargrave of National Medical Association Issues Proclamation

DESIGNATES SUNDAY, OCT. 25

Health, Hygiene, Sanitation and Conservation to be Discussed in Public Meetings

(Special to Journal and Guide)

Wilson, N. C., October 8th.—Dr. F. S. Hargrave, president of the National Colored Medical Association, has issued a proclamation designating October 25th, as a day upon which the physicians, pharmacists and dentists of the race are to celebrate the birth of the National Association by holding public meetings for the discussion of subjects relating to health, hygiene, sanitation and conservation. The proclamation follows:

"In obedience to a resolution passed by the National Medical Association directing the president to issue a proclamation calling upon members every where to celebrate the birth of the National Medical Association:

"Therefore, I. F. S. Hargrave, president of the National Medical Association, do designate Sunday Oct. 25th, 1914, as a suitable day in the birth month of the Association to be commemorated with public gatherings of the laity at the invitation of the Medical profession; that a program be especially prepared for the occasion with the reading of a brief history of the National Medical Association, its purpose, its work and with the reading of papers and the giving of short talks by the profession and the laity for the benefit of the people along the lines of health, hygiene, sanitation and conservation.

"It is hoped and expected that the National Medical Journal, the best periodical of its kind yet produced by the race, be given a prominent place on the program and an honest effort made to increase its circulation.

Houston, Tex.

Post

JUL 27 1914

WAGE CAMPAIGN AMONG NEGROES

Circulars Tell How to Avoid Consumption.

Intelligent Members of Race Delivered Talks at Churches on Disease and Urged All to Heed Advice.

A campaign to be waged against consumption among negroes was commenced in Houston Sunday morning when several thousand circulars containing facts about the disease were distributed at five of the largest negro churches. The circulars pointed out what should be done and what should be avoided in case the disease is contracted. At the same time intelligent members of the negro race delivered talks about the disease and urged their hearers to follow the advice and warning contained in the circular.

These circulars were of two kinds. One was made up and furnished to the social service federation by one of the New York Life Insurance companies which is greatly interested in stamping out this great plague. The other was made up by the health department of the city of Houston, being very similar to the one issued by the insurance company. Realizing the great need of educating the negroes about this disease, the Social Service federation and the Houston Anti-Tuberculosis league promulgated this scheme of disseminating information and interested several of the negro leaders to attend to the distribution of the circulars and to make talks at their churches.

Each circular bore the stamp of the Anti-Tuberculosis league, the location of its free clinic for consumptives, and the hours and days during which the clinic is open for examination and treatment of all people applying who are not able to pay their regular physician. The circulars were short and to the point and are calculated to arouse much interest among the negroes in helping in the fight against the great plague. The facts most prominently emphasized were that consumption can be cured and that it is preventable; further stating that the only known remedy that will cure tuberculosis is the combination of fresh air, rest and good food. The recognized symptoms of the disease were also clearly set forth, with further warning that a month's delay will sometimes mean that an absolute cure is impossible.

The colored auxiliary of the Social Service federation, which has evidenced much activity since its formation a few weeks ago, has become greatly interested in the anti-tuberculosis phase of their work, and a representative committee of its members are the ones who were appointed to carry out this educational scheme. J. D. Ryan, Nat Q. Henderson, E. E. Fairchild, W. E. Miller and Green Alexander constitute the committee, and it is well to know that they have so much interest in social service work as well as anti-tuberculosis work among their race.

The Anti-Tuberculosis league will see that similar schemes are carried out from time to time and it expresses the hope of soon being able to make the negroes heed promptly suspicious symptoms of consumption and go to a doctor or to the league dispensary for examination. If the diagnosis proves that the patient has not tuberculosis much good has been done anyway, and if the diagnosis proves positive treatment will be immediately administered and untold good will be done.

No State Help For Colored Consumptives

3-7-14

The Journal & Guide

In last week's issue of The

Journal and Guide we gave comparative figures and commented upon the meager appropriations made by the State legislature for Negro educational institutions. We overlooked the fact that the legislature had refused to grant a request by the State Board of Health for $20,000 to establish a sanitarium for indigent Negro consumptives. The Virginian-Pilot deplores the action of the legislature in refusing to provide for this public need and says:

"Apart from the humanitarian aspect of the matter, though this is, of course, entitled to first consideration, only slight reflection is required to compel the conclusion that, if the crusade against "The Great White Plague" in Virginia is to attain even reasonable success, a no less degree of attention must be given to stamping out the scourge among the colored than among the white population."

The "penny wise and pound foolish" attitude of the State in dealing with the eradication and control of tuberculosis is attracting unfavorable criticism from many quarters. A sanitarium is maintained for whites at the expense of the State, but nothing is done to check the disease at the "source of infection," if we are to believe what white scientist are saying about Negroes being the chief vehicle of tubercular contagion. If the State cannot see its humane duty to check the spread of consumption among Negroes it might act for the protection of white people.

PRESENT AGE BUT SLIGHTLY REMOVED FROM BARBARISM

President of Medical Association Drives Home Some Hard But Wholesome Facts in Opening Address

LENGTH OF LIFE IS INCREASED 15 YEARS

Advertiser 6-24-14

General Gorgas Receives Gold Medal and Eulogy from Members of His Profession

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., June 23.--At the first general session of the sixty-fifth annual convention of the American Medical Association here today, Dr. Victor C. Vaughan was installed as president of the association, succeeding John A. Witherspoon of Nashville, Tenn.

Dr. Vaughan made "The Service of Medicine to Civilization" the subject of his inaugural address.

"In the last century the average of human life has been increased by fifteen years, and this increase can be duplicated in the next twenty years," he said, "if the facts we now possess were effectively employed.'

"We boast of a great civiligation, but this is justified only within limits. The historian of the future will have no difficulty in convincing his readers that those who lived at the beginning of the Twentieth Century were but slightly removed from barbarism, as he will tell that the school, saloon and house of prostitution flourished in close proximity; that the capitalist worked his employers under conditions which precluded soundness of body; that the labor union man dynamited buildings; that whilst we sent missionaries to convert the Moslems and the Buddhists 10,000 murders were committed annually in our midst, and that a large per centage of our mortality was due to preventable diseases.

"In each State there should be a hygienic laboratory equipped with able men supplied with facilties for the study of sanitary conditions and for the prosecution of scientific research."

The presentation of a gold medal to Surgeon General Gorgas was an incident of the association's opening meeting.

A minute eulogistic of the Surgeon General's work at Panama was read by Dr. C. L. Reed of Cincinnati. The presentation was made by Dr. John A. Witherspoon of Nashville, the retiring president of the association.

Attorney General Westcott of New Jersey, addressed th association on behalf of Governor Fielder. He struck a responsive chord by declaring that it devolved upon the association and kindred organizations to secure the enactment of laws which would guard the physical well-being of the people against the hogsheads of liquid poison which are compounded by ignorant fakers."

RICHMOND'S DUTY TO THE NEGRO AND HERSELF

The Richmond

Insistent public demand that the city shall take over and operate Pine Camp, that haven of refuge for indigent white sufferers from tuberculosis directs attention to the fact that for indigent negroes in the same unhappy situation the city makes practically no provision.

In extreme cases such sufferers are sent to the City Home, but obviously that is not the proper place for them It neither surrounds the patient with those influences that promote recovery nor answers adequately the real purposes of segregation. But the final and controlling consideration is that it can shelter and does shelter only a small porportion of those Negro consumptives, unable to care for themselves, whom the safety of the community demands shall be isolated and so prevented from spreading contagion.

In our Southern civilization the Negro comes into closest contact with the white race. In the streets, on the cars, in offices restaurants and homes this contact persists. The Negro is porter and sweeper, cook waiter, laundress and nurse. Servants emerge from squalid, neglected and congested dwellings to prepare and serve your food and to care for your children. Perhaps each week your clothes are laundered amid just such surroundings, inviting and hospitable to every contagious disease, but more than all others to tuberculosis.

The Negro death rate from tuberculosis here, as in other cities, is appalling—There is no other word for it—but no man liveth to himself, nor dieth, either. From the Negro Slum to comfortable home or stately mansion the progress of disease infection is easy and uninterrupted. In every community where the Negro forms a considerable part of the population it goes on every day of every year.

There is gross inhumanity, of course, in permitting the ravages of tuberculosis among this dependent race, without every effort being made to check its spread, but there is something more. For the white people of Richmond to neglect this constant menace, always at their doors, involves many of the elements of self-destruction.—Richmond, Times-Dispatch.

"CLEANING-UP CAMPAIGN" ON

The Journal & Guide 4-18-14

April 26 to May 2 To Be Observed As "Clean-Up" Days By Colored Virginians

A STATE-WIDE MOVEMENT

Whole Week Will Be Spent In Teaching Sanitation and Distributing Health Bulletins

(Special to Journal and Guide).

Hampton, Va.—The Negro Organization Society of Virginia through R. R. Moton of Hampton and J. M. Gandy of Petersburg, is planning for another State-wide "Cleaning-up Campaign," April 26 to May 2, similar to the Clean-up Day so effectively observed last year by the colored people in every community of the State.

Last year the Society arranged with the State Board of Health to set apart and observe one whole day as clean-up time for Negroes all over Virginia. As an aid to a proper observance of the health day, the Health Board published and distributed, free of cost to the Society, a special health bulletin, in which are given instructions as to how to proceed in the matter of effective cleaning.

Will Distribute Health Bulletins.

Health bulletins this year will be sent in large numbers to the Negro ministers, teachers, doctors, and other leaders of the people in every city and county of the State to be read, distributed and explained to the masses of the people as they gather in the churches, schools and other places of assembling.

Special letters accompanying copies of the health bulletin will be sent to almost all of the white and colored newspapers of the State, the editors of which have uniformly lent their columns and news space to a wide publicity for the health movement.

The great possibilities for good to all the people of Virginia, especially to the colored people shown by the results of last year's Clean-up Day, have convinced the Negro organization Society of the advisability of arranging for another beneficial cleaning-up time This year the colored people are planning for a whole week, called "The General Cleaning-up Week, beginning April 26 and ending May 2.

NEW ORDINANCE IS EFFECTIVE TODAY

Nearly 2,500 Washer-women Registered at the Office of City Health and Sanitary Department Already

Advertiser 1-23-14

Nearly twenty-five hundred washer-women of Montgomery have registered at the offices of the City Health and Sanitary Department and by the end of the week, at the rate they have been calling at the city hall, it is expected that over 3,000 will have registered.

Commissioner Brassell's new health ordinance, dealing with washer-women and their home and premises, will go into effect today, the ten day limit after the passage of the ordinance expiring at noon, and after that hour it will be compulsory on all washer-women to register their names at the city hall. Those who have registered have done so voluntarily.

Commissioner Brassell and Chief Clerk Marshall King are preparing a card index sytem and each washerwoman's name and address, together with reports of inspections of her home and premises, will be written on cards and filed away for future reference. When this system is installed, any citizen can ring up the department and ascertain whether the person applying for washing is properly registered, and obtain the address, thus affording a double protection.

Registration cards are now being printed and following the inspections each washerwoman who has registered will be presented with one, which will be her legal license to wash clothes in Montgomery.

HEALTH EXHIBITION OPENS AT JACKSONVILLE

Courier-Journal 1-23-14

Jacksonville, Fla., November 28.—The Southern Health exhibition, the greatest thing of its kind ever held in the southern states, is now open.

Up to tonight exhibits were being installed and arranged. During the course of the night several hundred residents of the city visited the exhibit. The show demonstrates what is being done for the sake of the public health in many sections of the south. Other exhibits will be added to the collection Monday morning, it is believed.

In a general look over the exhibit, one of the first exhibits is that from Savannah, Ga., this showing the general line of prevention methods which are being carried out there. Next to this is the hookworm exhibit, contributed to by several cities and states of the south.

Health — 1919

The Chicago Defender 2/14

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS

TALKS ON

Preventative Measures
First Aid Remedies
Hygienics and Sanitation

NOCASES ARE DIAGNOSED AND NO PRESCRIPTIONS GIVEN IN THESE WEEKLY ARTICLES

Preventing Consumption.

The Chicago Tuberculosis Institute has just issued a new leaflet and card filled brimming full of helpful and wholesome information of advice on the prevention of consumption, things that help to make people get consumption, and many important suggestions. Said leaflet and card may be had upon request at the office of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, 10 South La Salle street.

I would advise those who have not read it and are interested in the welfare of themselves and neighbors in the community to secure said leaflet and card and pass it along to the neighbor who has not read it.

Consumption Curable.

The leaflet takes the advanced ground that consumption is curable, and can be cured right here in Chicago; that it is all foolishness and tommyrot to be taking various consumptive cures and running to Colorado, Arizona and California with the hope of the climate bringing about a cure of your condition.

Early Examination.

The leaflet states that the earlier the examination is made and the trouble discovered the better are your chances for recovery. It advises you to be examined without delay if you have any of the following symptoms:

1. If there is a gradual loss of weight or being below weight.
2. Being tired all the time; gradual loss of strength; becoming weak.
3. Fever in afternoon or early evening.
4. A lasting cough or a cold.
5. Loss of appetite.
6. Hoarseness, continued or recurring hoarseness.
7. Night sweats when you are not too heavily covered or the room too hot.
8. Coughing up or spitting of blood.

Things That Help to Make People Get Consumption.

1. Bad air; tightly closed, stuffy rooms; dirty and dusty living and sleeping rooms.
2. Dirty milk, or milk from cows kept in dirty stables. Milk from tubercular cows. Food uncovered so that dirt and dust gets into it and flies get into it.
3. Not enough sleep. Going to too many late dances. Frequenting overcrowded and poorly ventilated theaters, halls and churches. Use of alcoholic drinks, such as beer and whisky, to an excess.
4. Overwork. Work in crowded and dusty rooms with closed windows. Lack of outdoor exercise and air.
5. Irregular eating. Going to work or to school without breakfast. Insufficient food during the day of quality and quantity.

Things to Do to Keep Consumption Away.

1. Get as much fresh air and sunlight as possible. Light is a great killer of germs.
2. Keep your living and sleeping rooms clean and let air and sunlight in. Go outdoors awhile every day. Especially let the children play awhile outdoors every day.
3. Have good nourishing meals at regular times.
4. Practice deep breathing for a few minutes outdoors several times a day. Breathe through your nose and keep your mouth closed.
5. Very Important.—When you move to a new place see that the rooms are thoroughly cleaned. It is best to have the rooms fumigated, if possible, before you move in. Let me insist that you pay much attention to this fifth advice, because there are many people dead today on account of neglecting to see that the house is propertly cleaned and fumigated before they move in. The health department will gladly do the fumigating for you if you will properly notify it.

Some Important Suggestions.

1. Spitting on sidewalks and floors spreads disease, especially consumption. No spit, no consumption. If you must spit, spit in a piece of paper and burn it when you get home or near a furnace.
2. When a person is very weak with consumption the hospital or sanitarium is the best place for him. With an advanced consumptive at home the family and friends are greatly in danger of getting the disease, unless he or she is kept in a room entirely separated from the other members of the family, the sputum expectorated in paper napkins and burned in a furnace or coal stove. If the consumptive is clean and careful and the other members of the family are clean and careful the dangers of infection will be greatly minimized.
3. It is not necessary to go to Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona or to the mountains or any far-away place to be cured of consumption. You can be cured right here in Chicago or its vicinity.
4. Medicine dopes do not cure consumption. Do not waste your money in buying so-called "consumption cures." They are frauds and make your condition worse.

Fresh Air Club.

Join the fresh air club and enlist under the banner of the fresh air club. Learn its creed. Commit it to memory, and live by it as you do the apostles' creed. You might even cut this out and send it to a friend.

Creed.

1. I shall try to keep healthy.
2. I shall try to breathe fresh air.
3. I shall try not to fear "night air."
4. I shall try to keep clean.
5. I shall try to get enough sleep.
6. I shall try to eat plain pure food.
7. I shall try to keep my window open.
8. I shall try to keep my house clean.
9. I shall try not to spit.
10. I shall try to play out of doors.

Will you accept the above creed and live by it? A button will be given to you by the institute.

GREAT CURSE OF NARCOTISM IN AMERICA DISCUSSED AT PUBLIC HEALTH CONVENTION

Sweeping Indictment Brought Against Patent Medicine Industry By Experts at Last Night's General Session.

The Florida Times

CHINA'S OPIUM BUSINESS BEING UNLOADED ON U. S.

12/19/14

THIS STATEMENT MADE BY MISS JEANNETTE MARKS, AUTHOR, WHO HAS GIVEN DRUG EVIL MUCH STUDY—TENNESSEE'S ANTI-NARCOTIC LAW EXPLAINED.

Discussing The Curse of Narcotism in America, Miss Jeannette Marks of South Hadley, Mass., last night before a general session of the American Public Health Association, gave some startling facts as to the prevalence of the drug evil in this country. Miss Marks, who is the author of Leviathan, a Story of the American Drug Evil, has devoted a great deal of time to the study of this phase of public health work, and has made careful investigations into many of its ramifications.

The speaker put most of her points in the form of questions.

"Did you know?" she asked, "that if we were to take all the colleges incluiding all schools of medicine, engineering and universities, both for men and women, and should multiply their present student bodies by five and then all the alumni, both men and women, and multiply them by five that even then we would fall short by a considerable fraction of 1 per cent of the number of drug addicts in this country today?

Many Opium Victims.

"Did you know that there are something like 4,000,000 victims of opium and cocaine?"

Miss Marks then gave the results of some of her investigations in the use of habit-forming drugs and patent medicines, and told of the ineffectiveness of the Massachusetts laws in preventing the sale of such concoctions.

"Did you know that the drug trade, held up in China, is unloading itself on the United States?

"Do you know what opium did to the Chinese?

"Do you know what opium and cocaine do to us as individuals?

"Did you know that one month of morphine taking would make a drug victim out of almost anyone?

"Did you know that a week of steady cocaine taking would make a criminal in impulse and probably in action of a man or woman?

"Do you know what opium and cocaine will do to us as a nation?"

Campaign Against Quacks.

Dr. W. A. Evans, former health officer of Chicago and now director of the health department of the Chicago Tribune, discussed A Campaign Against Quacks. He said that the quack doctor and the patent medicines are rooted in the methods and practices of the orthodox medical profession and it will not be possible to eradicate them without a change in some of the orthodox medical methods.

"The community having come to have confidence in us in matters relating to

health began to complain to us of medical abuses," said Dr. Evans. "They told us of having been robbed by advertising doctors and disappointed by patent medicines.

"If patent medicine was the poor man's medicine it was because it made him poor. If the quack doctor was the poor man's doctor it was because of robbery by the quack. There were so many of these complaints that we decided that it was our duty to so thoroughly expose the quack as to put him out of business.

"As we studied the situation we saw that the quack began medicine as a cheap graduate of a cheap school. As he could not belong to medical societies and was not a student he was always ten years behind the times.

"What was his capital? Publicity.

"What was the remedy? Obviously, publicity.

"The plan outlined was to discover the facts and to give them publicity. To meet publicity with publicity. To publish the fact that old Doc Sweany graduated from the Medical College of Indiana, now defunct many years ago; that he never belonged to a medical society and had no other facilities for keeping abreast of the time; that he had never discovered or perfected a method. To give publicity to these facts would not have much weight with the people. Instead of that we worked out a plan that would appeal to the public because the routine was exactly the routine followed by the ordinary man applying for treatment.

"We took one or more bright young reporters and drilled them on what to say and how to act. The reporter was to go to the doctor's office as a patient, answer the usual questions asked, submit to an examination, discuss terms, listen to what was said, watch what was done, pay his fee, come away and write up what happened exactly as it occurred.

Plain Recitals.

"The stories, plain recitals, were written up and recorded at the office. When these were compared it was plain that the doctor made a guess as to what disease would most readily frighten the supposed patient and then pounded away on that disease with great circumstance and much embroidery.

"The material was then submitted to the editorial, medical and legal departments and when O. K'd by them was run in the most prominent space in the paper. At once we were precipitated with a flood of letters and personal interviews reciting experiences. Stories of this sort filled the paper for weeks. They made good reading. Here is a sample:

"A girl working in a candy factory for less than $6 a week had managed to save nearly a hundred dollars. She developed a cough. A quack took her $100 and ... her some treatment. She had to keep at work in the factory as she ha... no money. We had her examined. She was found to be anemic, undernourished and with an active, moist consumption.

Advertisements Thrown Out.

"The newspapers that were taking the advertisements of physicians threw them out. The papers printed in languages other than English met and by formal vote decided to take no advertisements from quack doctors. Many of them agreed to follow the lead of the Chicago Tribune in the matter of advertisements of medicines as well as those of medical men. Almost daily I am asked by some newspaper whether they shall accept some medical ad.

"The medical profession must change its customs. They must drug less. They must talk less about medicinal cures, specifics, etc. They must combat the idea that because it comes out of a bottle it is good for one. That every disease has a cure if one only could find it. They must convince the people that the function of the physician is not to dope but to guide, counsel, direct and control.

"The one great field for quackery now remaining is venereal diseases—the practitioners known as men's specialists. When we have educated the people about varicocele, hydrocele, prostatic troubles and venereal diseases there will be a permanent cue for the quack evil. The remdy needs plain speaking," concluded Dr. Evans.

Tennessee's Anti-Narcotic Law.

The enforcement of the Tennessee anti-narcotic law was discussed by Lucius P. Brown, pure food and drugs commissioner of Tennessee.

He said in part:

"The present law regulating the sale of narcotic drugs in Tennessee took effect January 1, 1914. Because of certain of its provisions and because certain details of its administration have brought to light facts of considerable interest and of possible value I have thought it worth while to present them for your consideration.

"In its central idea this law does not differ from that of the usual anti-narcotics law of the United States. Namely, it undertakes to restrict the distribution of the drug to its legitimate use in medicine through prohibiting the sale, giving away or otherwise distributing except in accordance with the prescription of a recognized practitioner. It should be mentioned that the drugs covered are all of the compounds of opium and of coca leaves. It goes further, however, than the mere distribution in the manner mentioned, and undertakes to restrict the handling of the drugs to three classes, namely, to registered physicians, dentists and veterinary surgeons on prescriptions or in their practice, to registered pharmacists pursuant to prescription of such registered physician, dentist or veterinarian, and to wholesale druggists. It provides, moreover, that all dealers must keep a record of the amount of the drug bought and sold, together with full details of each receipt and sale. Moreover, possession by anyone not included in the classes mentioned is presumptive evidence of a violation of law and is treated accordingly.

"No permits for the use of cocaine are given at all. Further interesting provisions of the rules and regulations are those classing a physician who dispenses (such as the man in a country practice) as a dealer, and requiring him to keep a record of all the drugs dispensed by him. But bedside administration is not regarded as dispensing.

Address Is Required.

"In making application for a permit the physician after giving his name and address is required to certify that the applicant is personally known to him to be a regular user of an opium compound and to have been such user for a certain term of years. He is also required to state any physical disability for which the use of the drug is suggested or required, and if there be no physical disability to state that fact. He is further required to give the age of the applicant and the equivalent of the morphine which the applicant must use. Obviously these requirements give an opportunity for acquiring a good deal of information about addicts. These were the original requirements. At present, the physician must likewise state the sex and color of the applicant, manner in which the drug is taken and the cause of the addiction. The figures on these last data have not been secured by us of all the cases, but as rapidly as renewals are issued are being accumulated, and we hope finally to have them for all persons holding permit.

Value of Drugs.

The value of all the drugs used per annum in Tennessee was $118,340. We estimate from more or less exact knowledge of conditions in various portions of the state that we only have from one-fifth to one-fourth of the addicts registered because of the fact that registration is permissive only and not compulsory. This would suggest a total of 10,000 to 12,000 addicts in the state, and figured on the percentage of population would be from one-third to one-half of 1 per cent. If these estimates are correct, the enormous annual loss through the purchase of drugs alone can be figured as being somewhere between $400,000 and $500,000 per annum. This loss so expressed in terms of dollars and cents takes no account of the loss of efficiency of addicts and the mental and physical suffering of friends, relatives and the sufferers themselves.

Interesting Table.

The following gives the sex and color facts as to drug users:

	Female.		Male.	
	No.	Pctg.	No.	Pctg.
White addicts ..	265	58.88	140	31.1
Colored addicts .	38	8.42	7	1.5
Total	303	67.30	147	32.7

White addicts, 90.03 per cent of whole; colored addicts 9.97 per cent of whole.

A notable indication of this table is the very much larger number of women addicts than of men, both among the white and colored races. Another notable fact is, that the proportion of colored addicts is much less than that of the colored population to the whole population. While there are something more than half as many white male addicts as females, there are less than one-fifth the number of colored male addicts which we have been able to identify. And as noted, there are more than twice as many men as women. It may be stated here before going further that as suggested above, we issue no cocaine permits, so that the figures given indicate addictions to opium compounds only. Negroes use proportionately much more cocaine than whites.

It will be noted that with any system of registration confined within state lines, dealers desiring to violate the law may bring in such goods from another state without registering their receipt and by taking care so to keep their books as to pass an inspection can make it appear that they are doing a thoroughly legitimate business when as a matter of fact they are gross violators of law. What is most needed now in handling this traffic is a national act such as is contemplated by the socalled Harrison bill H. R., No. 6282, now pending in congress, and ready to be passed at the short session during this month. While this law is not ideal by any means, never-

CONSUMPTION CAUSE OF HIGH DEATH RATE AMONG NEGROES

Negro Organization Society Waging Active Campaign For Eradication of the Disease.--Advocates Purchase of Christmas Seals.

The Journal and Guide

Statistics of the State Health Board recently issued indicate that there is a tremendous amount of suffering and death among the colored people of Virginia from consumption. The death rate from this disease throughout the state is 270.5 per 100,000 Negroes, whereas among white people it is 119.5. In ten cities the rate is 102.2 for white people and 316.5 for colored people. It is not surprising that the rate should be higher among the colored than among the whites, whereas it is not only surprising but alarming that the difference should be so great. The appalling phase of these conditions is not only in the fact that out of every hundred thousand Negroes in Virginia two hundred and seventy died of consumption last year but also in the fact that the lives of many thousands of other people, both colored and white, were imperiled and are still imperiled by those who sicken and die of this dread disease.

Several causes contribute the conditions stated above. Among them are the housing conditions, unsanitary environment, a lack of information in the mean of disease prevention, and the absence of a tuberculosis sanatorium for Nergo patients. For two years the Negro Organization Society has waged an active campaign for the improvement of the homes and health of colored people. It has sought through the distribution of health bulletins and through lectures to enlighten the masses in the means of disease prevention and its agents have always emphasized the prevention of tuberculosis. It has endeavored also through the Clean-Up movement and by other means to improve the sanitation about the homes of our people. A vigorous campaign along these lines will be continued.

In the course of an address before the Negro Organization Society at its recent meeting in Norfolk, Miss Agnes D. Randolph, Executive Secretary of the Virginia Anti-Tuberculosis Association, stated that her organization has begun an effort to establish a Tuberculosis Sanatorium for Negro patients in Virginia.

All of the money for the campaign to raise the fund necessary to build and equip the sanatorium and a portion of the fund itself is to be raised through the sale of the Red Cross Christmas Seals. The seals are on sale throughout the state and the idea is that the general public will purchase them at one cent each and place them on christmas packages, etc. It is very likely that the colored people of Virginia await only to be informed of the plan to give it their hearty support. This movement furnishes a fine opportunity for churches, charitable organizations, and individuals to do some practical work in selling seals. Miss Randolph can be reached at 1110 Capitol Street, Richmond, and she will be glad to send to any one as many seals as he thinks he can sell. The money, together with any unsold seals, would be returned to her. The Negro Organization Society is co-operating with the Anti-Tuberculosis Association in this movement and urges the colored people of the state to give it hearty support by buying the seals in generous quantities. Any communication with reference to the Society should be sent to Prof. J. M. Gandy, Petersburg.

Health - 1914

Georgia to Profit Greatly By the Vital Statistics Law And New Public Health Bill

Constitution 8-17-14

The vital statistics law will chart the battlefield for the greatest contest ever fought in Georgia for humanity, while the public health law will provide the men to fight the battle, was the declaration of Hon. R. C. Ellis, member of the legislature from Tift county, in discussing the two new laws enacted at the recent session of the general assembly.

No member of either house of the general assembly did more earnest nor effective work than Mr. Ellis, who has been fighting for a public health law for the state for four years. He is the author of the public health law just enacted.

How it Works.

In talking of the purposes and workings of the new laws, Mr. Ellis said:

"The public health law adds two members to the state board of health, making fifteen in all. These new members are the state superintendent of schools, because a large part of the health work is educational and must be done through the public schools, and the state veterinarian, who is added because man has many diseases in common with other animals.

"The law provides for a county board of health in each county of the state, composed of the county superintendent of schools, the chairman of the board of county commissioners, or if there is no such board, the ordinary, and one member who is a physician, elected by the grand jury for a term of four years.

"All the health laws of the state which are now vested in the county authorities are conferred upon this board, which, while being independent of the state board of health is, of course, expected to co-operate with the general line of the work of the state board of health.

"The law is local option so far as the creation of sanitary districts and the work to be done therein by the district commission of health. Before the provisions of this bill become operative in any county, it must be recommended by two successive grand juries, whereupon the law is made to apply to such county. The operation of the law may be suspended in any county in like manner.

State Sanitary Districts.

"Provision is made to divide the state into sanitary districts, composed of one or more counties, as the counties may decide. As many counties may be combined in each of these districts as desired, provided the total population does not exceed 75,000.

"The county boards of health of the several counties composing each sanitary district will elect the district commissioner of health provided for under the terms of this act.

"The duties of the district commissioner are to enforce all the state and county health laws of his sanitary district, the county boards to supervise his work. His salary will be $1,200 or more, as may be decided upon by each sanitary district.

"The district commissioner of health makes a sanitary survey of his whole district at least once a year and sees that all the state and county health laws are properly enforced. He is also to inspect all public buildings, especially schools, jails, chaingangs, guardhouses and other places of detention and will see that they are kept sanitary. He also inspects hotels, depots and trains and see that they are also kept in good condition. He must inspect the grounds, buildings and water supply of every school and see that they are sanitary. He must also examine every teacher and janitor for communicable diseases and also examine each pupil for such diseases and also for defects of the eye, ear, nose and throat, lungs, teeth, etc.

"The district commissioner will be required to make a report of his findings to the state board of health, the county board of health, the local school board and in the case of the pupil also to the parents or guardian.

"The health commissioner is prohibited from practicing medicine and each parent must have his child treated by his family physician if it is so desired."

The Vital Statistics Measure.

In discussing the vital statistics measure enacted by the legislature, Mr. Ellis said:

"The vital statistics bill introduced by Senator Elkins is the model bill recommended by the United States census bureau. It provides for the gathering of statistics of births and deaths and the causes of death.

"It is, therefore, a great aid in public health work, and this law is necessary to the successful operation of the public health law.

"The bill provides for a state registrar, appointed by the state board of health, with a salary of $1,800, and the work is to be done under the supervision of the state board of health.

"The local registrars in towns and cities are the town or city clerk respectively, and in the country districts the justices of the peace or notary publics, ex-officio justices of the peace.

"No appropriation has been made by the legislature to put the vital statistics in operation. The legislature often passes bills creating offices without providing any appropriation for the purpose of defraying the expenses of such office or department. Such was the case, for instance, when the department of commerce and labor was created. The department was put into operation and run upon faith that the next legislature would make a proper appropriation to meet the necessary expenses incurred through the operation of the law. This the next legislature did.

Up to the State Board.

"The state board of health should put the vital statistics law in operation at least by the first of January, 1915, so that we will have statistics beginning the first of 1915. It will take a few months to get the department properly organized and ready for work, but this could be done easily by the first of the year.

"To do this will necessitate that the board of health incur expenses for salaries, office supplies, etc., which will require an appropriation by the next general assembly to cover. But the creation of such a department, under the direction of the state board of health to gather vital statistics, obligates the state to make an appropriation at the next session of the general assembly. Judging the future by the past, this will be done without opposition on the part of the board of health.

"Georgia is the only state in the union not already gathering vital statistics, and I am sure the state board will take the necessary steps without delay to put Georgia in the front rank in health matters."

In again referring to the state health law, Mr. Ellis said:

Death From Preventable Diseases.

"There are more than sixteen thousand deaths in Georgia every year from preventable diseases. About one person in every seven who dies succumbs to tuberculosis, and tuberculosis is a preventable disease, although almost an incurable one. Tuberculosis may be prevented by proper living, and the public health officer provided for will teach the people how to live so that they may not contract tuberculosis, and also teach those who have it to live so they will not spread the disease. They will thus cease to be, as now, a menace to the community in which they live.

"Massachusetts and other New England states have reduced the death rate from tuberculosis so that it is now about one-third of what it was in 1880. This has been done by health laws similar to the public health bill just enacted by Georgia. The death rate from tuberculosis in Georgia is but litle less now than it was in 1880.

"Typhoid fever and many other diseases are also easily prevented. If we can prevent these diseases, and we can, it is hardly less than a crime that we do not do so. The legislature has done its duty, and now it remains for the different counties to do theirs.

"Most people measure everything in dollars and cents. The public health bill, with the aid of the vital statistics bill, which is a helper to the public health bill, is the greatest economic measure ever passed by a Georgia legislature. The only real wealth of any land consists in the people who habitate it. All the natural wealth of Georgia is absolutely worthless without men to enjoy it.

"A man is worth to his community as much as the wealth he produces, and no more. The old saying that health is wealth is true. The sick man produces but little wealth, and the dead man none.

"By so much as you make a man strong and healthy, you increase his ability to produce wealth, and by so much as he is weakened by disease, his wealth-producing power is decreased. The average man does not pay the expense incurred in the rearing and educating him before he is thirty years old. Therefore, if the average man dies before he is thirty years of age he has been an expense to the community, and the community is the poorer for his having lived.

"By lengthening the lives of our Georgia men of business by that much we enrich the commonwealth."

TWENTY DEATHS IN CITY DURING PAST WEEK

Seven White Persons and Thirteen Negroes Wie in Montgomery.

Advertiser 4-19-14

The mortality statistics for the week ending April 18 show a total of twenty death, seven whites and thirteen negroes, this being a much larger number than that of last week. The percentage of white and negro deaths, however, is about the same, the former being only 35 per cent of the total number.

The list from the department of sanitation and health gives the following names.

Whites—James B. Merriweather, age 76 years; Samuel E. Hirscher, age 52 years; William H. Tice, age 68 years; Annie Belle Peck, age 3 months; Arthur Henry Anderson, age 15 months; Mrs. Mary Jane Campbell, age 74 years; Haywood T. Cook, age 16 years.

Negroes—Sarah Lyons, age 30 years; Booker Meadows, age 90 years; Dorothy Miles, age 1 month; Viola Powell, age 27 years; Eliza Tolliver, age 5 years; Lucius Gibbs, age 18 years; Porter Zenemon, age 42 years; Sarah Brown, age 54 years; Washington Davis, age 34 years; Charlie Ellie, age 24 years; Posie Tyler, age 31 years; Nancy Howard, age 54 years; Robert Hall, age 18 years.

EDWARDS ASKS MONEY FOR RURAL SANITATION

Constitution 5-10-14

Washington, May 9.—(Special)—Representative Edwards has introduced a bill asking that $1,000,000 be appropriated for the purpose of encouraging rural sanitation for the study and suppression of malaria and typhoid fever. The bill provides that the amount appropriated shall be expended through the United States public health service for studying and if possible for the eradication and suppression of malaria and typhoid in the rural sections of the United States.

In speaking of the matter Mr. Edwards said:

"Money could not be expended for a better purpose, and if the desired results are accomplished, which seems certain, it will effect an annual saving of hundreds of millions in values to say nothing of the immense saving of human life and prevention of human suffering. The question of loss of efficiency that results through these dreaded diseases has not been taken into account either. They are preventable diseases. The government is spending thousands annually to study hog cholera, horse colic, sore-head among the chickens, boll weevil, etc., and doing practically nothing to conserve human energies and resources. This is in the interest of humanity and is intended to help conditions in the rural sections of the country. The doctors have been making a game fight to help the people study and understand these questions, but they need help and the government ought to help. It is a vital matter."

MAYOR DEDICATES BATHHOUSE

Hot Springs Executive Makes Principal Address at Corner Stone Laying of New Pythian Sanitarium.

Advertiser 11-17-14

Hot Springs, Nov. 16.—The dedication and corner stone laying of the Pythian Sanitarium bath house at Hot Springs, Ark., took place Nov. 1 under the auspices of the various lodges in the city.

The Supreme Chancellor, S. W. Green, of New Orleans, La., officiated. An excellent program was rendered at Visitors' Chapel in the afternoon. Eloquent tribute was paid to the occaion by His Honor the Mayor, J. W. McClendon; Supreme Chancellor S. W. Green and Dr. C. M. Wade, Rev. J. W. Reed and others. Rev. W. W. Harris acted as master of ceremonies. It was a day long to be remembered by the people of Hot Springs. The resurrection of a new $25,000 sanitarium on the site of the old, with up-to-date improvements, will make it the finest institution of its kind in the world for colored people. It will be thoroughly sanitary in its appointments and all persons who are desirous of availing themselves of the curative waters of Hot Springs have only to address J. T. T. Warren, manager, or Dr. C. M. Wade, surgeon in chief, and receive all information as to prices, etc.

The institution will be open for the receptions of guests by Dec. 1.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Advertiser 2-1-14

Special to The Advertiser.

MOBILE, ALA., Jan. 31.—Mobile's vital statistics for whites for the week ended Friday, according to reports in the city health office, were as follows:

Deaths—Wade H. Jernigan, Ambrose C. Foley, Toxey Stachan, Patrick Owen, Young L. Brown, Robert A. Herlock, Eliza C. Parsons, Catherine May Leanman, Mary Jane Warren, Maria E. Savage, Mary Mixon, Anna M. Konstanzer, Catherine F. O'Connor.

Births—M. E. and V. E. Crawford (twin, G. S. and Mary E. Murrill, Q. S. and Marie L. Adams, C. L. and J. A. Stevens, W. V. and Jinnett Flowers, John H. and Mary. A. Arns, James and Mabel O. McKay, Curran L. and Zouba H. Spotswood, Wm. E. and Mary Flynn, John S. and Marie Bolton, Henry C. and Alice Faville, A. and Fannie Budin, boys; Jake an dRosa Edland, Jas. R. and Dora M. Lindsey, Michael J. and Rose P. Targett, Fred E. and Dora E. Welch, Charleton C. and Ada M. Hess, B. H. and Annie M. Cazalas, C. M. and L. Mamie McClure, H. and Annie Lubel, Henry G. and Maud M. Srtaub, J. C. and Rhoda M. Goldston, Alec and Rebecca Sentes, girls.

NEARLY THREE THOUSAND WASHER-WOMEN LISTED

Authorities Point Out Case of Smallpox Which Developed Through Infected Clothes.

Advertiser 1-22-14

Approximately three thousand washerwomen have registered their names at the office of the City Health and Sanitary Department and the female members of the colored race are still visiting the City Hall, giving in their names and addresses.

It is expected that by the end of the present week all the names will be on the books and then inspections will begin. Following the inspections, which will take several weeks, certificates will be issued to those who are entitled to them and public announcement made of them.

As an instance of the good to the public the new health regulation regarding washerwomen will do, it was stated at the City Hall yesterday that a prominent young man was sent to the emergency hospital a few days ago, suffering with smallpox. A day prior to his removal to the hospital on the outskirts of the city, the negro woman who had been washing his clother, was taken down with the disase and was sent there, together with her child. It was pointed out that the white man caugth the disease through his clothes, which had been washed by the smallpox patient. The new health regulation will prevent such an occurrence.

Muskogee News

The American Oklahoma. 3-20-'14

THE CONSERVATION OF NEGRO HEALTH.

An Address Delivered To the 20th Century Association, by Samuel D. Hooker, Jr., and Outlining the Eminent Value of Protecting Health of Negro Race by Using Simple, Uncostly Means of Prevention.

At the recent inauguration, of a public movement in behalf of the conservation of Negro health in Muskogee, under the auspices of the 20th Century Club, the following address was delivered by Mr. Samuel D. Hooker, Sr., who has been chosen to lead the public effort to entertain the National Negro Business Men's League during August, 1914.

Mr. Hooker's address was as follows.—

The Negroes of Slavery looked forward to death, as a relief from a life of toil and suffering, therefore it is not strange to the careful observer, that our greatest efforts have been along the lines of preparation for the life beyond the veil. It has been almost impossible to form any organization or cooperative society among Negroes, in which was not provision for death and burial. I do not condemn this preparation, but I do wish to emphasize, that as our first 50 years of freedom were characterized by preparations for death, we ought to know the lesson pretty well by this time. As I start out to make the 2nd 50 years of freedom noted for sanitary advancement, for prolonging life through health improvement.

No mind can do its best if it is bound in a feeble body. No laborer can do a full day's labor, when suffering from illness and bodily pain. No person can be happy and cheerful with a devitalized body, and therefore, if we would do our best we must learn the lessons of health. For that reason, we have invited these distinguished physicians here tonight to tell us how to fight diseases-the worst enemy of mankind.

It might be of interest to you to give a brief sketch of the work being done in other states to conserve the health of their citizenship. The State Board of Health of Louisiana under the direction of Dr. Oscar Dowling fitted out two special health cars and toured the entire state giving illustrated lectures educating the people to fight disease; how to care for the sick; the necessity of sanitary housing, etc. To lead the way, he has platted 600 acres of land, which he personally owns, on which he is going to build model sanitary tenant houses for Negroes.

In the State of Virginia, the Negroes have formed a co-operative society, known as the Organization Society of Virginia, and composed of members from every church denomination, lodges, societies., to which Negroes belong. The object is uplift work, and their first effort was to teach the Negroes of Virginia to conserve their health. The Governor of Virginia was impressed with the movement to the extent to attend the meeting, and give words of encouragement.

In the State of Alabama, for the last 23 years, Dr. Washington has been having at Tuskegee Institute, what is called and known as "The Tuskegee Negro Conference." One day is given to farmers and the next day to uplift workers, and known as, "Workers' Conference." The entire time of the Workers' Conference at the recent January meeting was devoted to the discussion of methods of conserving the health of Negroes. Dr. Dowling of Louisiana had brought his famous cars to Tuskegee, where they remained several days, the Doctor utilizing them in giving illustrated lectures. He also read a paper on the **"Conservation of Health,"** a paper deserving to be placed among the classics.

As the majority of Negro deaths occur during infancy, the National Child's Welfare Committee of New York City sent down an interesting exhibit, teaching how to care for infants and how to prevent the diseases to whichh they are **susceptible.**

It is the high death rate of the South that has turned the tide of emigration Westward, and has caused the Southland to lag behind in industry, in education and in progress. Reduce the death rate to its minimum, and the Mason and Dixon's line will disappear like magic. There will be no North nor South, but one great country, with one common interest the advancement of all its citizenship.

Through the courtesy of Mr Monroe N. Works, in charge of the Department of Record and Research at Tuskegee Insititute, I have some statistics to show in dollars and cents, exactly what the cost for sickness and death among the Negroes of the South amounts to.

Quoting from "The Forward Look, 1915 to 1963" 50 years of Negro health improvement in preparation for efficiency:-

"The death rate per 1,000 Negro population in 1913 was 24. By 1963, the rate can be cut to 12 per 1,000."

"There is no iron law of mortality. Length of life increases wherever sanitary science and preventive medicines are applied."

"In 1913, the average extent or length of Negro lives about 35 years. By 1963, average length of Negro lives can be lengthenedp to 50 yeears."

"The three Graces of health are-Pure food, Pure air and Pure water."

"A sufficiency of pure food, pure air, pure water would add at once 10 years to the average of Negro lives."

"15 years can be added at once to the average human life by applying the science of preventing disease."

"Length of life increases in a century. During 17th and 18th centuries, the increase was 4 years. last half of 19th century was 17 years, and in Germany in the 20th century the increase in length of life is 27 years."

"The average duration of life in India is 25 years; in thbe United States (Massachusetts) 45 years, in Denmark and in Sweden, 50 years."

"The diseases most fatal to Negroes with corresponding average of all deaths are: Tuberculosis, 27 per cent; Pneumonia, 11 per cent; Heart disease, 8 per cent; Bright's disease, 7 per cent, Diarrhoea, 6 per ct.

"450,000 Negroes in South are seriously ill all the time. The average number of days of illness for each Negro inhabitant each year is 18 days."

"The annual cost of sickness of these 450,000 is $75,000,000.

"The loss in earnings each year of the 112,000 Negro employees, sick all the time, is $45,000,000."

"45 per cent of annual mortality rate among Negroes is preventable."

"225,000 Negroes in South die annually. 100,000 of these can be prevented."

"600,000 Negroes of present population will die of tuberculosis; 150,000 of these can be saved.

"The annual funeral expense of Negroes in the South is $15,000,000; $6,500,000 could be saved.

"The annual loss in potential energy to the South, because of preventable deaths among Negroes is $170,000,000

"Sickness and death cost Negroes of South $100,000,000 annually; $50,000,000 of this can be saved.

"Farming interests of South lose annually from the sickness and death among Negroes $200,000,000.

"The annual economic loss to the South from sickness and death among Negroes is $300,000,000, half of which could be saved.

"$150,000,000 would provide good school houses and six months schooling for every child white and black in the South. It would pay the South to spend $100,000,000 annually to improve Negro health.

The New York Age 4-23-14

HANDBOOK ON HEALTH ISSUED IN VIRGINIA

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

HAMPTON, Va., April 21.—Over 50,000 handbooks have been circulated throughout Virginia, giving cautions for good health. The handbooks were prepared by Maj. R. R. Moton of the Negro Organization Society of Virginia. Thirty thousand pamphlets were given to white citizens for perusal, upon request.

Following are nineteen cautions for good health:

1. Live as much as possible in the open air.
2. Never sit or sleep in rooms with all windows closed.
3. A breath of fresh air is better than a dose of physics.
4. Keep the body clean by free use of soap and water. If your constitution will stand it, generally use cold water for bathing. Never bathe in warm water and then go immediately out into the cold.
5. Go to bed early, rise early. Do all the work you can.
6. Eat only plain, wholesome food.
7. Use netting or wire screens to keep flies from the house and food. Flies are almost certain to carry the germs of consumption, typhoid fever and other diseases.
8. Do not allow water to become stagnant around the house and yard, either in barrels or pails, or in ditches and ponds. It will breed the mosquitoes that cause chills and fever.
9. Do not pollute the soil around the house and barn yards. Have a closet and see that everybody uses it. Soil pollution causes typhoid fever, hookworm and other diseases.
10. If necessary, move your well so as to keep it free of drainage from privy, barns and outhouses.
11. Be vaccinated as soon as possible.
12. Let patent medicine alone.
13. Use plenty of pure water, fresh air and abundant sunshine.
14. Do not spit on floors, in trains or on the sidewalks or in public places.
15. Use your own drinking cup.
16. Strong drink is the friend of consumption.
17. Always remember "an ounce of prevention is doubly worth a pound of cure."
18. Let an ample supply of air into your churches and public halls.
19. Register all births and deaths in your family. It gives you legal protection.

Health - 1914

HEALTH CONDITIONS IN JACKSONVILLE.

The death rate--There were 841 Negro deaths in Jacksonville in 1911.

Death rate per thousand, 22.

About 45 per cent of these deaths preventable. That is, 378 Negroes died in Jacksonville that year whose lives could have been saved.

Cost of sickness and deaths in Jacksonville--There are in the city about 33,000 Negroes.

Some 2,000 of these seriously sick all the time.

The annual loss in earnings of those sick persons amounts to about $250,000.

Doctors' bills, $400,000.

Funeral expenses, $46,000.

The value of the lives of the 378 who might have been prevented from dying is about $593,000.

The total annual loss to the city of Jacksonville through Negro sickness and deaths is about $1,289,000.

Has Largest Circulation

PRICE FIVE CENTS

Work Monroe N Jan 19 13

MOST PERFECT BABY A NEGRO

The New York Age

Seven Months Old Wesley Alexander Collins First in Newark Baby Contest

700 BABIES AFTER MEDAL

But the Judges Were Forced to Admit at First Examination That Colored Baby's Measurements Were Perfect.

ORDER SECOND EXAMINATION

Some of the Promoters Are Hoping to Find White Baby to Make Better Showing Than Wesley Alexander Collins.

Special to THE NEW YORK AGE.

NEWARK, N. J., March 18.—There is being conducted in Newark this week a second and private baby contest, as many of those directly interested are hoping to find some white baby more perfect than Wesley Alexander Collins, colored, seven months old and sixteen days, who seems to be the strongest contender for the gold medal to be awarded the baby in Newark scoring highest in three kinds of tests—mental, physical and measurements.

Wesley Alexander Collins weighs twenty pounds four ounces, and his proportions are correct in every particular;

he has made the most ...cession out of seven hun... babies in the "Better Babies Con... conducted at the Young Women's Christian Association building, 14 East Park, by the Contemporary Club, a woman's organization to which the wealthiest and most aristocratic women of Newark belong. There was great excitement last week when the news was spread that the gold medal would most likely be awarded to the offspring of Negro parents.

The contest closed Friday, March 13. Out of the 700 babies entered 150 were given high ratings. The physicians and nurses in the first examination declared that little Wesley was well-nigh perfect, only a coated tongue standing between him and a perfect score. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week the 150 babies given the highest ratings were re-examined by the physicians. Mrs. William Collins, the mother of Wesley, was given directions by physicians as to a course of treatment for the baby's coated tongue, and on Tuesday when she was requested to present the child for re-examination, the coating had nearly disappeared.

Dr. Coit Not in Best of Humor.

Learning of the high rating given the Negro baby, an AGE representative called up Dr. Henry L. Coit, 277 M... Prospect avenue, who is to be the final judge, and inquired concerning the awarding of the medals. Dr. Coit spoke rather testily concerning a report in one of the metropolitan papers that the Negro child had been awarded the gold medal. He said that no Negro child had been awarded a medal nor was there any chance for a Negro child to win such an award. Declaring that newspapers were believed in by some people, he said that he had ceased believing in them forty years ago. Dr. Coit's opinion is of interest in this case because he is said to be the chief examining physician and the final judge in the awarding of prizes.

Mrs. Richard J. Brown, 148 Roosevelt avenue, informed the AGE man that several Negro babies were entered in the contest, but none was in the same class with Wesley. She said that in the re-examination all babies would be judged absolutely on their merits and the award made without prejudice.

Mr. and Mrs. William Collins, parents of this exceptional child, live at 3... Lemon street, in the Branch Brook section, with Mr. and Mrs. Walter Ros... Mrs. Collins' parents. Little Wesley is the second child, the oldest being another fine, sturdy male child, named

WESLEY ALEXANDER COLLINS

Louisiana
Health Co.
Hook worm Eliz
Foods & Grains
Flours, Baked pro...
ucts.
Slaughter House,
Flies. Typhoid fly.
Sanitary Sanitary Co...
" Vitalized
" Sanitary Co.
Soap & Linkage
Wells.
Diseases of children
Chief Hygiene
Deaths rate by Children
Tuberculosis

Health — 1914

3,591 VICTIMS OF WHITE PLAGUE

Christmas Seals Used in Fight Against Deadliest of Diseases

The Journal
Dec 12, 1913

Richmond, Va.—Almost simultaneously with the opening tomorrow of the annual Christmas sale of Red Cross seals, with which to raise funds to combat tuberculosis, the StateBoard of Health to-day issued the first complete statistics for deaths from tuberculosis in the State during the last year. These show 3,591 deaths from the "white plague"—1,158 more deaths than from organic heart disease, the next most frequent cause of death.

These figures are based on the vital statistics act passed by the General Assembly of 1912 and cover the calendar year 1913. All the figures have been carefully reviewed and checked up by the United States Census Bureau.

According to these figures, tuberculosis in all its forms cause 12.1 per cent of all deaths in Virginia and ranks well ahead of every other cause of death in the standard classification. The tuberculosis death rate in Virginia is 168.6 per 100,000 of population as compared with a rate of 149.5 in those sections of the country from which the Census Bureau collects the statstics of what is known as the registration-area.

A striking though not unexpected feature of the statistics is the appalling mortality of tuberculosis among the Negroes of the State. The white death rate from all forms of tuberculosis is 119.5 while the Negro rate is 270.5 the 100,000 of population. The rates for consumption, tuberculosis of the lungs, are 103.4 for the whites and 243.5 for the Negroes. In ten Virginia cities for which complete statistics are issued by the State Board, the white rate from consumption is 102.2 while the Negro rate reaches 316.5.

"These figures," says the board of health in its weekly bulletin issued today, "give some indication of the tremendous demand on the people of Virginia for a more extensive fight against consumption. Health officials are laboring with limited facilities in carrying on a popular campaign against this disease, but they need the help of citizens' associations in every part of the State. There must be adequate provision for the consumptives and more institutions for their care. else we cannot hope to stop the ravages of this disease. The Negroes are dying from consumption as from no other disease and are certainly infecting a large number of whites. The Virginia Anti-tuberculosis Association, which is raising funds through the sale of the Christmas seals is directing organization in the State, and deserves the fullest measure of popular support. Everyone should use the Red Cross Christmas seals if for no other purpose than to express sympathy with the crusade against the worst disease with which we have to contend."

OPELIKA ORDERS TWO CLEAN-UP DAYS

Montgomery District Conference Meets for Four Days Session—Smallpox Breaks Out.

Advertiser 6-19-13

Special to The Advertiser.

OPELIKA, ALA., June 18.—Next Monday and Tuesday have been set apart for "clean-up" days in Opelika. Mayor Palmer has issued a proclamation to that effect and the city authorities will cooperate with the civic improvement committee in seeing that the work is thoroughly done. At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Chamber of Commerce held yesterday the following special committee was appointed to assist the civic improvement committee in this work: J. A. Green, Dr. I. W. Ballard and C. R. Summers. The city improvement committee are: B. W. Williams, H. F. Hall, Dr. M. D. Thomas and M. D. Morgan. The negroes of the city under the direction of Dr. J. W. Darden will also take a hand in the clean-up campaign.

Dr. R. C. Williams, who is representing the State Board of Health, and who is making a three months health campaign in Lee county, will deliver a free health lecture at Palmer Hall Friday night at 8 o'clock.

Delegates from all the churches in the Montgomery district of the Alabama Conference arrived in the city today to attend the four days' conference at Trinity Methodist church. The first session was opened tonight with preaching at 8 o'clock, and sessions will be held morning, afternoon and evenings. Presiding Elder C. A. Rush, of Montgomery will preside at the meetings which will conclude at Sunday's service.

An epidemic of smallpox has broken out in the cotton mill village here and all homes effected by the disease have been quarantined. No further spread of the disease is apprehended.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH EXHIBIT.

The Chronicle
Dec 12, 1913

We desire to call the attention of our readers to the great Health Exhibit now going on at the City Club, with the sole purpose of interesting the people in making Chicago a better place to live. It is very desirable, in fact, we urge upon our readers, men, women and children, to seize upon this opportunity and visit this exhibit for the purpose of studying and to be enlightened on the needs of this city—to better understand the conservation of health. This Health Exhibition opened Dec. 1st, and will continue every day except Sundays from 2:30 to 9:30 p. m. to January 16th.

Admission is free and it is open to all citizens of this municipality—there is no excuse for anyone to miss seeing this exhibit. Every good citizen should deem it his or her duty to visit this exhibit often and urge others to visit it. At City Club, No. 315 Plymouth Court.

Booklet Guide.

The exhibitors have gotten out a very instructive as well as beautiful handbook containing very valuable information which is given freely—or can be had for the asking. This booklet containing program, is intended as a guide for all those who visit the exhibit. When you obtain one of these booklets, we trust you will read it carefully through and through and note especially what Prof. E. O. Jordan, chairman of Public Health Exhibit, has to say concerning this exhibit. Note this fact among other things he mentions: "That the purpose of this great exhibit is to present in a visualized form, so far as can be done, Chicago's needs for better protection of its people's health, comfort, and happiness and in addition, to show how these important adjuncts of city life may be secured and maintained."

Public Spirited.

We must be public spirited, have civic pride and be willing to co-operate, subscribe financially so far as our ability will allow us, to all of those helpful and uplifting agencies that will tend to make our city the most healthy as well as beautiful city in the world. There is no question about the fact, that health is the most valuable asset a people or community can possess, and we cannot understand how to organize and bring about those healthy conditions in any community without first knowing the needs of the community and become enlightened.

There is no reason why we should have twenty thousand tubercular men, women and children in Chicago: there is no reason why there should have been 30,942 deaths from tuberculosis in the last eight years from 1906 to 1914, in Chicago, if every citizen had performed his full duty. The gradual decline in the death rate of tuberculosis since 1905 is due largely to the intelligent campaign that we started about nine years ago under the management of the Chicago Tuberculosis Institute, an organization of public spirited, philanthropic social workers.

The majority of the readers of this paper is charged with having more tuberculosis than our real share. In fact, we are charged with having the lion's share. Whether this charge be true or not, we are conscious that tuberculosis is largely prevalent among us and that if we want to rid ourselves and the community of this awful plague, we have got to educate the public and gain the co-operation of the public is bringing about the much desired reform. Because, as we have often stated in this column, the question of health, of the tuberculosis problem is the social problem, it is a community problem and the community is largely responsible for the condition under which these unfortunates largely have to live. Let us trust that we will not allow our indisposition or lack of interest in health questions to deter us from attending this great Health Exhibit. Do not have any fears of Jim Crowism.

Conferences.

There will be conferences on

Dec. 12th, at 1 p. m., on Health Administration.

Dec. 17th, at 8 p. m., on Tuberculosis Movement. This will be a lecture and motion film entertainment. As you like "the movies" please do not miss this.

Dec. 29th, at 8 p. m., on Ventilation and the Phases of Environmental Conditions. This will be a very important meeting as so many of us are afraid of catching "death of cold" from fresh air.

Jan. 5th. Infant Welfare Conference and Exhibit. If you are interested in your little baby go there and learn how to care for it; how to prevent the various diseases; find out what Infant Welfare stands for and what Chicago and Infant Welfare are doing in order to give babies a square deal.

Do not fail to visit the 5th floor—please look in on the Patent Medicine Exhibit as so many of us are given to the unwise use of patent medicines.

Do not fail to visit the Food Exhibit and learn how the food inspectors guard and protect the people from infected, dirty food and harmful adulterants.

Let us prove to the public that we are interested in, and alive to the best interests of this community by our interested and constant presence from 2:30 to 9:30 p. m. during this great Public Health Exhibit at the City Club.

It is an exhibit well worth visiting.

DISCUSS NEGRO'S HEALTH

Ignorance and Carelessness Are Causes of High Rate

New Orleans, April 6. Betterment of health conditions among negroes will be the subject of a conference to be held in New Orleans, April 24-25, 1914.

The call was issued by the Louisiana State Board of Health. The purpose in view is to have health and educational authorities of the southern states agree upon a plan of concerted action.

Every person living in the south knows that the death and morbidity rates of the whites are not higher than in other sections. Records of small areas where accurate statistics are now gathered are proof. The rates among the negroes are high and these joined with those of the whites make the per cent abnormally large. An erroneous impression of health conditions throughout the south is the result.

Sickness among negroes is the consequence of ignorance. The majority do not observe the simplest rules of hygiene; they help to spread infection by prejudice against preventive measures and by the custom of promiscuous visiting of the sick. Housing conditions among them are bad; this, probably, is the greatest of all the problems involved.

The remedy is threefold,—to instruct the negroes in the primary principles of personal hygiene, to make better housing a civic responsibility and to enforce rigidly sanitary rules which relate to cleanliness, spread of contagion, etc.

Tuberculosis, so common among negroes, gives a point of attack. In its control, the essentials are fresh air, cleanliness of surroundings and obedience to instructions by the patient and those who come in contact. While teaching and enforcing means of prevention of tuberculosis, application to general conditions will be possible and effective.

Betterment can not be hoped for until definite and systematized effort is made. It is timely to begin now. Every health officer and educational official is urged to attend. Negro organizations, fraternal, health and educational are invited to send representatives. On April 20th a conference of state health and fiscal authorities will be held and the State Medical Society will convene April 21-23.

Recognizing the Truth

The Times-Dispatch
Nov 15 1914

Elsewhere on this page will be found an interesting article entitled "Where Self Interest and Humanity Combine," reprinted from a recent issue of the Virginian-Pilot.

The article recognizes the existence of one of the most serious problems confronting the Negro race—how to improve our living conditions and our health—and recognizes further that this problem of the Negro is of vital importance to the white people. The Virginian-Pilot has come to see the question from the Negro's point of view. And it is doing much to educate Southern white people up to the point where they can see some of the Negro's vital problems from the right angle.

That "anything is good enough for a Negro," is the opinion long held by the majority of the whites. Any sort of a house is good enough to shelter him and any sort of an alley is good enough to locate this house in. That sanitary arrangements are luxuries too good for a Negro is the notion of many. In accordance with this conception of what the Negro's requirements were, the present Negro tenement system of the cities was born. And this tenement system has been a disease incubator and a vice breeder as well as a hindrance to the teaching of morals among Negroes.

The Virginian-Pilot discusses the subject from a stand-point of self-interest and humanity and leaves out the question of what is due the Negro in the way of municipal improvements as a taxpayer. The first two reasons are, however, sufficient in themselves. Some of our white friends never discuss the Negro as being an asset of the government, but always as being a ward of the government. Negroes do not ask to be considered as wards or dependents. All we want is a fair problems in the right light, as they should do and are doing.

Improvement of Negro health and thereby the health of the whole community will come with the improvement of living conditions for Negroes. Better housing conditions will prevail for the masses when legal restrictions are placed around the building of tenant houses for the race.

It is also just as essential to the health of the colored population as to that of others, to have proper recreation centers. In all of this splendid city there is not one public breathing spot for the colored population. There is a "city park," of course, but ever since the beginning of the propaganda to disfranchise and segregate the race the "city park," has been unavailable to Negroes for recreation purposes. What is needed in this city is a public park in the colored section of the city. Every white residential section in the city from Brambleton on the east to Ghent on the west has its recreation center. Why not one for Huntersville, Barboursville and Lindenwood? It would meet the demands of twenty-five thousand of the city's inhabitants.

Negroes have much to gain in the way of health and morals from the proper enforcement of the law. As was pointed out in an editorial in this paper last week, in order to cultivate the proper respect for the law and the proper enforcement of the law among Negroes, the state must have the cooperation of the Negro in an official capacity. Much petty crime goes unpunished in our thickly populated colored sections because of the inability of the police to ferret out and suppress it without the aid of members of the race. This police assistance and moral backing of the law will only come through the use in an official capacity of Negroes clothed with the authority of the law.

field in which to help ourselves, with the sympathetic co-operation of our white friends, and a square deal under the law.

The Virginian-Pilot states a truth when it says that the blame for the prevailing sanitary and moral conditions among Negroes lies in a greater measure at the doors of the whites than of the blacks; "for, while the Negroes have not done all that they could to help themselves, the whites have fallen far short of doing what they should do to bring about better living conditions and better habits of life among the blacks." The Virginian-Pilot states another truth when it says ".....until very recently it has been the rule, rather than the exception, for the municipal authorities to require, so far as enforcement of ordinances were concerned, one standard of sanitation for sections inhabited by the whites and another for the quarters populated by the Negroes."

Medical authorities publish vital statistics of the two races and marvel that the Negro morality rate is so much higher than that of the whites. Strange to say, they attribute it to a racial weakness rather than to the main causes, which are ignorance, sin and living conditions. The wonder is that the Negroes have survived these terrible urban conditions for fifty years and have nearly trebled in population.

It is encouraging, as the Virginian-Pilot says, to see "the unmistakable and multiplying signs that we are waking up to a realization of our direlections in this regard." Conditions will improve when our white friends get the right point of view, and see our

NEGROES AS DISEASE CARRIERS.

Dr. Robert Wilson Thinks Investigation Should Be Made.

The Dailas Ex
Nov 10 1914

Richmond, Va., Nov. 10.—The relation of the Negro to disease in the South is a problem of the greatest importance, in the opinion of Dr. Robert Wilson, Jr., of Charleston, S. C., who addressed a tuberculosis symposium at the convention of the Southern Medical Association here today.

"It is the duty of the South," Dr. Wilson said, "to ascertain by careful clinical and post mortem study if the Negro, under present living conditions, is a menace to the health of the white race. Such an investigation should be made in justice to both the white and Negro people.'

Especial attention, the physician thought, should be given to the relation of the Negro to the spread of pellagra.

Other speakers today advocated extensive educational campaigns as a method of preventing and curing tuberculosis. Some advocated placing all efforts toward eradicating the disease under the general control of State boards of health.

HEALTH OFFICIALS WILL MEET TODAY

Conference Will Begin Here This Morning and Will Continue Three Days—Prominent Speakers Here

Richmond Times-Dispatch 3-4-14

Public Health officials representing the Rockefeller International Health Commission and the State Boards of Health of eleven Southern States will convene in Montgomery at 9 o'clock this morning for a conference of three days. The meetings will be held at headquarters at the Gay-Teague Hotel and health and sanitation in all forms will be discussed by the experts, who are among the most noted of the country.

Dr. W. W. Dinsmore, of the Alabama State Board of Health, will entertain the conference and while no program has been arranged the following health experts will be in attendance:

Wickliffe Rose, Washington Director of Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. John A. Farrell, Washington, Assistant Director of Rockefeller Foundation; Dr. C. W. Stiles, United States Public Health Service; Dr. W. W. Dinsmore, Alabama Board of Health; Dr. C. W. Garrison, Arkansas Board of Health; Dr. Morgan Smith, Arkansas Board of Health; Dr. A. G. Fort, Georgia Board of Trade; Dr. A. T. McCormack, Kentucky Board of Health; Dr. Sidney D. Porter, Louisiana Board of Health; Dr. W. S. Leathers, Mississippi Board of Health; Dr. C. L. Pridgen, North Carolina Board of Health; Dr. J. LaBruce Ward, South Carolina Board of Health; Dr. Olin West, Tennessee Board of Health; Dr. M. H. Boerner, Texas Board of of Health; Dr. A. W. Freeman, Virginia Board of Health.

Boston, Mass. Transcript
13 May 1914

To Teach Negro Health Principles

In this matter the press has already begun simultaneously in the different States a campaign of instruction, and at conferences like the one gathering at Tuskegee, where there were a thousand delegates present, betterment plans have been suggested. The auditors promised for their churches and societies a spreading of the gospel of good sanitation.

The resolution adopted by the health officers at the conference put the responsibility for bettering the conditions on the whites. The coöperation of the negroes is to be requested and their services utilized. Housing conditions must immediately be considered, the main remedy being to educate the people to the elements and to enforce reasonable regulations. The latter must consider houses themselves, sanitary care of house and human waste, with provision for wholesome and adequate supply of water. Ventilation and light are among the factors to be improved here. For a second plank in the platform of better health are statistics and notification. In the educational plank it is requested by the resolution that instruction definite and of lasting character be given in the schools and that talks on sanitation be given in the negro churches. The visiting nurse is urged for the public benefit.

Some of the facts that were presented to the meetings are of interest. There were 3025 deaths in New Orleans in 1913, 454 being from tuberculosis, 23 from typhoid fever, while 131 infants died from diarrhœa. About one-half of these deaths it is believed were preventable, the means for control being known, the application of established principles being all that is needed.

Some of the specific items discussed were: how to be rid of shacks and shanties; how to get at the rural negro; what to do with the criminal negro; what to do at once in the way of education; how to make available the leadership of the intelligent negroes, and how best to get at better care of children.

Sanitary Conditions In Negro Homes Will Be Discussed Sunday

7-25-14

The third day's session of the C. M. E. conference opened Friday morning at 9 o'clock, and most of the day was taken up with the hearing of the reports. Rev. M. Thompson preached at 11 o'clock, and the missionary sermon in the afternoon was delivered by Rev. S. M. Means, of Rome.

A number of papers will be read today.

Rev. Means will preach Sunday at the West Mitchell C. M. E. church on "The Lion With Eagle Wings." He purposes to show that the Anglo-Saxon civilization is the fulfillment of God's promise to Abraham.

A mass meeting is being planned for Sunday afternoon for the discussion of topics bearing upon sanitary conditions in negro homes and the proper rearing of children in regard to a higher moral standard.

Health – 1914.

NEGROES LIVE AND PLAY IN GERM-LADEN FILTH, THEN SOW GERMS THROUGH HOMES OF ATLANTA

Atlanta Constitution April 19, 1914

These are photographs of negro homes taken in vicinity of Humphrey and Chapel streets. In the first, homes of negro servants adjoin a dumping ground. In the second, a washerwoman "cleanses" clothes on the b rink of a dump. In the picture on the left two negro children are seen playing near a puddle of green scum.

This is a story from real life of the germ that laughs at the color line and hat from a reservoir of disease among he negroes menaces the white race.

It is an argument for the enlargement of Grady hospital, that it may accommodate all classes and both races.

It is a life and death, sledge hammer argument for the enforcement of the same sanitary law for white and black.

It is a narrative of a stronghold of disease that riots near the heart of the city and that only municipal inspection and ordinance can reach.

Fortunately, there are photographs at hand, reproduced on this page, to substantiate the statements in the story. It is not a matter of guesswork.

A Regiment of Infection.

E. H. Oliver is and for eight years has been pastor of a negro Methodist church on the corner of Humphrey and Chapel streets.

He holds the confidence of such Atlantans as Samuel Inman, Wilmer Moore, John Eagan and Marion Jackson. Oliver is not a "pert" negro. His one desire is to aid his race, practically.

His church has one thousand members, scattered among every class of negro inhabitants—the poor, the well-to-do the intelligent, the densely ignorant.

Remembering that one shiftless negro, speaking sanitarily, nullifies the work of ten negroes who observe sanitation, it may be said that Oliver's church and membership comprise a regiment and a storm-center of disease infection for the white people of Atlanta.

Playing With Germs.

Many of the negro children who go to Oliver's Sunday school have germs for play-fellows.

One of the pictures shows negro children frollick in a dumping ground near the Chapel street district. Carcasses, offal and other choice articles abound in this dump. Each is a breeder of disease.

Deadly Earth Closets.

All of the territory from which Oliver's church draws abounds in that ancient and deadly menace, the earth closet.

Oliver says that the truth is unspeakable in detail. In outline, the contents of the closets, containing every germ known to science, overflows from its natural receptacle and exposes its fatal miasma to the dump and to the passers-by.

He tells of cases where negro kitchens about on the dump, and one picture here shows the clothes of white people being carefully laundered on one of the frontiers of this death-dealing swamp of germs.

Where Flies Swarm.

"Over this dump," says Oliver, "situated on Elm street between West Fair and Parsons, flies swarm with the first touch of warm weather."

What that means, the man of average reading knows.

The flies catch up typhoid, tuberculosis and diphtheria germs on their feet.

They carry these germs to houses far and near, and the fly makes no nice distinctions between the white and negro house. The food on either table looks good to him. Your child develops a fatal disease, and you never know the cause.

The Race Line Crosses.

Oliver shows how the race line, from the standpoint of disease, criss-crosses.

"Numbers of our people have tuberculosis and don't know it," he says. "They go from their own homes into your homes, they carry your clothes from your homes into their own homes, and the result is a widespread interchange of germs."

The same thing follows with typhoid and smallpox and every other type of disease, which regards not the color line.

The Bath Unknown.

Oliver says that to a great extent the bath tub in his territory is an unknown quantity.

"Twice a week, or once a month, they use a tin basin or a washtub, in which they cleanse their laundry."

These same people dirty, probably germ-laden, enter your home.

The Colleges.

City Wakens to Duty and Danger!

Constitution 2-5-14

A significant feature of Oliver's story is about the negro colleges.

"Spelman, the Atlanta university and the Baptist college are near the center of this germ-ridden settlement. They devote their time to academic training," he says.

Round and about these colleges, the negro race is being decimated with disease. It is menacing the white race. The colleges are doing splendid work in fitting the exceptional negro. Oliver insists they are not doing what they might by the great average negro, since health is his first consideration, and his health is being sapped mercilessly.

Tragedy of Ignorance.

"The bulk of my people know no better," says Oliver. "They do not realize that they are menacing either the white man or themselves when they live carelessly.

"Even if you went among them and taught them sanitation, they have not the money to buy the sanitary appliances, such as garbage cans, watertight 'night soil' receptacles, screens, etc.

"They know only the most primitive usages, and everybody knows that the primitive usage in a sanitary sense spells threat of death to all persons far and near."

Indifferent Inspectors.

Oliver says the sanitary inspectors and collectors of garbage are indifferent in the negro quarters.

"They are only on the job when the 'man higher up' is on the job," he says. "I have seen boys driving sanitary wagons get busy only when they thought an inspector was coming. And what chance has an inspector to enforce the law when the people can't buy the implements and when there is only one inspector to a huge section?"

The Remedy.

Oliver believes the remedy is in providing sufficient quarters for white and black contagious diseases, as in the plans to enlarge Grady hospital, and in rigid inspection with the proper regulations for property owners.

"We must abolish the earth closet," he says. "We must also decree that men who own property in these districts shall provide at least approximate sanitary arrangements. We must educate the negro, by statute, if necessary, in the observance of sanitary law.

White Man Suffers.

"The thing to remember is that the white man, who rules the city, and the south, for that matter, suffers most from the negro's disregard of sanitation.

"So I ask not for philanthropy, but that the white man conserve his own interest.

"When he sees that the sick negro is a menace to the white man, no less than to his own people, we shall get action of the right sort.

"Upon the recognition of that principle depends the welfare of the white man and the very existence of the negro."

DR. WILLIAMS IN ST. LOUIS, MO.

Only Afro-American Attending Conference.

The Chicago Defender

St. Louis, Mo., Oct. 9.—Dr. R. Wilberforce Williams spent Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday of this week attending the Mississippi Valley Tuberculosis Conference in St. Louis, Mo. The doctor was the only Afro-American delegate from this section of the country.

$500 CHECK SENT TO ASSIST THE FIGHT AGAINST CONTAGION

Vividly impressed by The Constitution's story of how preventable disease crosses the race line in Atlanta, a non-resident of Atlanta has, unsolicited, sent The Constitution his personal check for $500 to be applied to permanent relief.

For reasons satisfactory to himself, this generous philanthropist requires that his name be withheld, at least for the present.

The Letter.

If an individual with none but a humanitarian interest in Atlanta can exhibit this practical evidence in the welfare of its health, to what extent should his action put the people of Atlanta upon their mettle?

The letter conveying his gift and the inspiration for it follows:

"Atlanta, Ga., February 4, 1914.

"Dear Mr. Howell:

"I have become very much interested in the noble fight you are making in your paper for the prevention of preventable disease; having myself worked for nearly a quarter of a century in the same cause.

"Below you will find a copy taken from a letter which I wrote in 1897 to every health board, both in the United States and Canada, including Atlanta, of course:

"'I address this communication to you as the agency of the local government whose purpose it is to provide against all preventable loss of human life and to enable the people, from childhood to old age, to live under SANITARY CONDITIONS, alike as to their food supply and surroundings.'

"I enclose you my check for five hundred dollars, to help you in your noble cause.

"Very truly yours,

"_____

"To Mr. Clark Howell, Editor Constitution."

Forwarded to the Mayor.

The five-hundred-dollar donation above referred to was forwarded to Mayor Woodward, with the following statement:

February 4, 1914.

Hon. James G. Woodward,
Mayor of Atlanta,
City.

Dear Sir: I am enclosing herewith The Constitution's check for $500, the same covering a check for a similar amount sent to The Constitution as a donation towards such a fund as the city may see fit to apply for the building of a hospital or a ward for the care of negroes with such contagious diseases as are not now provided for by the city. I would indorse to the city the original check direct, but the donor makes specific point that his name is not to be mentioned, at least for the present, in connection with the gift.

I feel that it is not necessary for me to impress upon you, and the council, the very great importance of taking action upon the line of this suggestion, and I believe that the showing made by the officers of the board of health in connection with the very apparent inadequacy of the provisions now made by the city for the care and isolation of contagious diseases among a very large element of our population will appeal to you and the council as being not only worthier of your immediate attention, but as primarily demanding some action that will relieve the menace of existing conditions.

Later on, I will be glad to furnish you with the name of the donor of this very liberal contribution. He is not a citizen of Atlanta, but while passing through the city was so impressed with the importance of action along the line of this suggestion that he makes this contribution with the hope that it may be of some service in stimulating such action as will enable the city to meet what is very clearly its obligation to provide against what he terms "all preventable loss of human life, and to enable the people from childhood to old age to live under sanitary conditions, alike as to their food supply and their surroundings."

The check is referred to you for such direction as the honorable mayor and council may see fit to give it.

Very truly yours,
CLARK HOWELL.

White Doctor Backs Constitution's Campaign

Editor Constitution: I wish to extend to you my thanks for the bold manner in which you presented to the public the great need of a colored contagious hospital in Atlanta. I know of no public matter so much needed at the present time as such an institution.

I hope that you will not let it drop with one editorial, but will keep hammering at the matter until the politicians, preachers and doctors get behind it and accomplish something.

In appreciation for The Constitution and with kindest regards, I am,

Yours very truly,
(DR.) ROBIN ADAIR.

Atlanta, Ga.

Not Only Self-Preservation, But Humanity Involved

Editor Constitution: If I could add a word to strengthen the campaign which The Constitution has taken up so vigorously for the improvement of sanitary and health conditions of negro homes, I would like to do so.

I understand the wisdom of revealing to the white citizens the danger in which they live if they do not have regard for the health of their negro servants; but I cannot believe that this is the only argument which will reach the hearts of men and women in Atlanta. I realize how terrible it might have been if the coward who sped his automobile away from the man he had run over had found that he had killed a white man, but surely the thought that he might have killed a man, white or black, is scarcely less horrible.

Surely the citizens of Atlanta want the negroes for their own sakes to be strong and healthy and to lead normal, wholesome lives.

Hammer away on the argument of self-preservation, but give some of us credit of being appealed to by arguments that are more humanitarian than selfish.

Sincerely yours,
EDWARD T. WARE,
President Atlanta University.

Atlanta, Ga.

Published by REVIEW JUN 30 1914

DEATHS AMONG COLORED PEOPLE

The mortality figures for the year 1913 are out in a special census bulletin. It is significant that four states in the registration area which have a colored population of over ten per cent —Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina and Virginia—should average 15 deaths per thousand of population, while group with equal population but fewer colored people — Wisconsin, Washington, Vermont and Minnesota —averages 11.5. And here is the death rate for some southern cities:

	White.	Colored.
Memphis	15.9	28.2
Richmond	16.7	26.8
New Orleans	15.6	31.9
Baltimore	16.2	31.0
Nashville	14.7	24.0
Birmingham	12.3	25.2
Atlanta	13.5	25.2
Washington	14.4	24.4

These are the comments of the Journal of the American Medical Association: "The arraignment is a startling one, but when comparison is made with previous years, a basis is obtained for hope that progress now started will continue and much is being done. Recently a conference was held at the call of the Louisiana State Board of Health to consider betterment of hygiene among the colored people. Five states and the District of Columbia sent delegates. Eight of the leading colored men of the south were present. Progress has been made and sincere workers are adding impetus to the beginning steps. Another decade should see a more reasonable balance between the rates accorded to the two races."

It will, if in the meantime a stop is put to the segregation movement in Southern cities. Poor blacks, as well as poor whites, need to learn a deal more about sanitation. But even in the North the colored man has little choice of residence districts. He usually is not allowed to live in the choice sections, even if he has the money to buy or rent property there. In the South he is herded into the least desirable quarters, both by pressure of property and the segregation laws aforesaid. People living in narrow streets or alleys, amid smoke and smell, in antiquated and ruinous buildings have not the best possible chance to preserve their health. Certainly they do not compete for life on equal terms with their neighbors of the dominant race.—Buffalo Express.

Health - 1914

CAN YOU WONDER IT SPREADS?

Constitution 2-4-14

NEGROES MUST AID OR FORFEIT RIGHT

Admission to Anti-Tuberculosis League's Camp May Be Denied to Members of Negro Race

Advertiser 2-27-14

Unless the negroes of Montgomery change their indifferent policy soon and aid financially in the support of the Anti-Tuberculosis League, it is very probable that they will have to establish some other means of treatment of the plague among members of their race. This was announced at the offices of the league Friday afternoon.

The white people of Montgomery now support the institution altogther, the statement says, and the negroes of the city are given the privilege of the fresh air camp much more than the white people. Calls upon the colored race with the exception of possibly one or two instances, have been without avail, the officers say.

There are now twenty-one patients at the camp and eleven of these are negroes. There are five white patients on the waiting list but cannot gain admittance on account of lack of accommodation for such a large number. For this reason, the League officials say, it seems almost a necessity to extend first privileges of the camp to people of the race who support it, although no discromination is intended against any race.

Many of the negro patients at the camp now are from some of the best negro homes of the city, the statement says, and have relatives able to give financial aid to the institution although they are not taxed any cost whatever. Patients of the best negro element are given privileges over the vagrants and lower class and the average shows they outnumber the white people.

Miss Ida Clay, secretary, states that the League regrets to have to take any such action but cannot afford to turn away white patients who are assisting in support of the camp for others who have never donated for the institution.

Her books show that during the time the camp has been in operation negroes of the city have given less than $75 for its maintenance. Following a campaign among the negro churches the Dexter Avenue Baptist church, of which Rev. R. C. Judkins is pastor, gave $60, and the First Baptist negro church, of which Rev. A. J. Stokes, is pastor, donated about $5. This was in 1912 when two well-to-do negroes of the city gave several dollars each.

OZARK WOMEN ARE KEEPING CITY CLEAN BY CONSTANT WORK

Livlier Civic Sense of Duty is Being Steadily Developed by Organization of Women's Clubs

About four years ago the little town of Ozark calmly nestling under the spreading branches of mammoth oaks awoke to the fact that they had been derelict in adopting stringent measures whereby cleanliness and beauty might be added to the God given gifts of nature, thus the Civic Club was organized with an enrollment of twenty-two enthusiastic members.

Advertiser 2-23-14

With the mighty advances being made in every department of business, we were convinced that the time had come for a higher standard of proficiency to obliterate careless and uncleanly methods. Appreciating the fact that cleanliness is a prerequisite for maintaining health, and recognizing the obligation to make provision for public decency, we needed co-operation to succeed with immature plans; the city council quickly rallied to our assistance, so we succeeded in placing our city on a basis unsurpassed by any place of like size in southeast Alabama. Merely a breath of time since the town awoke to the realization of the urgent need of immediate measures for placing it on a parity with other towns. Being thoroughly enthused with these methods, we were not long in supplying garbage receptacles and public drinking cups, and assisted by merchants, two days each week were appointed for a thorough cleaning of streets and alleys, screened stores when necessary.

City Kept Clean.

Most people like inspiration in one form or another, they may not care for it in stanzas, but this club is striving for it in a system that will improve and increase the interest of our people, until we can vie with any city in point of beauty and cleanliness.

It is conceded that the civic measures now in vogue are of untold benefit for the preservation of the future generations. We delight in imagining away down the path of ages, we can discern the effects of the work now being accomplished. We are making prodigious strides, as our little park will attest, and we are planning for a white-way and rest-room in the near future. Our success along all lines has been phenomenal. From the work of this club will come something that will better this and future generations, as a hand full of dust may tell the story of failure, or hold the marvelous promise of the future.

Battle for Social Progress.

Impressive and often thrilling as has been the story of woman's work and influence in past epochs of American history with increased power and freedom, she has been valuable as an instrument for social betterment, as is fully demonstrated here in our little town. Morally we stand on the topmost rung. In addition to our desire for a clean healthy town, we are waging a battle for social progress, fighting vices in its different phases, a development of a livelier civic sense. Much success to our united clubs, for we will strive to assist them to promote a higher cultural development and a loftier morality in the individual and in the nation, for I know of no body of men or women, representing so much intellect and heart, so much of culture and influence, and so many of the highest hopes and noblest possibilities of the American people as the General Federation of Women's Clubs.

Mrs. Thomas W. Chaffin,
President, Ozark Civic Club.

NEGRO CAN CHECK LARGE DEATH RATE

President of State Board of Helath Addresses Alabama Negro Medical Association on Timely Subject.

Advertiser 5-13-14

Special to The Advertiser.

DECATUR, ALA., May 12—Dr. W. H. Saunders, President of the Alabama State Board of Health, last night delivered a practical and timely address before a large audience in the Lyceum Theatre here on the Conservation of Negro Health, his talk being the principal event in the annual session of the Alabama Negro Medical Association, which has been in session in this city.

Dr. Saunders congratulated the negro members of the profession for their good conduct in the State examination generally and declared that reports received of their work throughout the State proved that they were doing well. He deplored the fact that more of the negro professional men did not attend the State Association. Every doctor, he declared, was more than a practitioner, but was really a health officer, and stated that it was his duty to instruct his people in the laws of health and spend as much time keeping them well as in in curing them.

Equal Population.

"In this State," declared Dr. Saunders, "the population is about equal between the two races. The death rate among the colored people is much higher than among the whites, and this should not be. We breathe the same air. We eat practically the same food and live under practically the same environments. This high death rate can be cut down, and it devolves largely upon you negro men of the profession to devise means for diminishing this awful death rate."

Dr. Saunders pledged the hearty co-operation of the Health Department in any efforts to teach sanitation and the laws of health to the colored people and stated that in the State-wide campaign which the department had been waging for the past few months the effort was under way to reach al

He urged that accurate records should be kept of all births and deaths in keeping with the State laws, declaring that the State had the right to know how many children were being born each year and how many of its citizens it lost through preventable diseases.

Addresses Rendered.

Much of the program last night was given over to addresses of welcome and the responses. Dr. W. E. Sterrs of Decatur, presided over the meeting. The music, which was of a high order, was rendered by various colored choirs of the city. Welcome addresses were delivered by Professor John Harris on behalf of the colored citizens; Dr. W. M. Murray, County Health Officer; Dr. J. L. Gunter, County Health Officer, and Professor J. A. Wilson, principal of the colored public school. Dr. George A. Weaver, of Tuscaloosa, responded to the welcome addresses.

Practical steps for the prevention of tuberculosis, a state-wide campaign in the interest of negro health and correct sanitary living, were urged by Dr. E. T. Belsaw in a short address at the close of the meeting. "We negro men and women must take more seriously to this matter of health reform," he said. "We are the ones related to these people by blood ties; we are the ones who know their failings, who know their struggles, and can appreciate the awful handicap of their surroundings. We must educate them. It may be a slow process but it is the only sure one.

Atlanta Housekeepers Should Make Organized Effort To Improve Conditions Surrounding Homes of Servants

UTMOST CO-OPERATION NEEDED TO SOLVE THIS IMPORTANT PROBLEM

Constitution 2-8-14

By Isma Dooly

The surroundings of people have a direct influence not only upon their health, but also upon their moral and social life. As the former British Ambassador Bryce has said, "Cleanliness, health, self-respect, manners and morals are all immensely depressed by sordid conditions, and correspondingly raised when the environment is improved."

We have with the negro population in Atlanta not only a health problem, but also a crime problem, and in so far as we fail to resort to all possible preventive measures, looking not only to the present, but also to the future, we are responsible for the ills which we suffer.

The ready response given to the call made upon humanity and justice to look into the care of the poorly-housed negroes of our congested districts proves conclusively that Atlanta is ever ready to do her duty as a city deserving foremost place among those carrying the standards of higher civilization.

PLANS FOR REMEDY.

The incident prompting the exposure of conditions in the case of small-pox being discovered in one of the best protected, best equipped schools in the city, the victims children of luxurious surroundings, the disease directly traceable to bad housing in the districts where domestic employees are drawn from; and the subsequent incident of the servant while on duty in one of the best kept homes in the city developing diphtheria, and there being no place to take her, no hospital for the colored suffering with contagious diseases both led to investigation resulting in plans for direct remedy.

It is never agreeable to the constructive spirit to expose conditions which reflect on any phase of civic carelessness or civic ignorance; it is never good policy unless the exposure is followed up with the good intent of finding a remedy and applying it.

A remedy to meet conditions illustrated in the two incidents has been found. Quick action was taken in the matter of providing quarters for negro patients with contagious diseases, with permanent relief in that direction assured. A house for the purpose is being equipped.

HOUSING CONDITIONS.

People were aroused to look into the various agencies which must be employed to enforce housing facilities in those districts where only superficial investigation proves urgent necessity for action.

The mayor of the city had previously called attention for the making and enforcement of laws which would insure a change of conditions in these directions. The Anti-Tuberculosis society has urgently pressed forward the matter. The Associated Charities has stood for betterment along these lines, and in a general way numerous agencies have been at work to accomplish what they could.

But the week's investigation in the matter of the better housing conditions develops not only that exposure of them was timely, but that **there must be an intelligent co-operation, on the part of the white people who know the responsibility of their citizenship in relation to the colored brother from the standpoint of humanity and justice, with the better element of the colored citizenship who are working hard and earnestly for bettering these very conditions, and that this co-operative movement must have the backing of the city government.**

There must be ordinances passed, enforcing better conditions; the sanitary department must be so increased in facilities as to be able to meet the demands made upon it by the poorer and more congested districts, and then there must be a reliable board of inspection which will continually perform the office of inspection, thus making efficacious the work of the white and colored agencies, and making live the proposed city ordinances made to enforce better conditions.

No amount of work which may be done by the better element of white citizens in fulfilling their obligation toward the needy negro will prove practical unless he can secure the co-operation of the better element of negroes who are working for the good of their race and the life of the city. The work of the latter can go only so far, unless backed up by the city in the making of ordinances, and all three of these forces would be unavailable except to agitate unless **the board of inspection is appointed,** with authority to investigate, with a follow-up system which would in time do more toward making of Atlanta a clean, healthy city than any factorship at present at work.

This conclusion is not only based upon a partial personal investigation, but upon facts brought to this office and clearly proven by people who are continually working for the welfare of the city.

STATISTICS ON FILE.

I have on file the statistics and pictures which were exploited during the public health conference here in November and December, proving the congested conditions in schoolhouses; the frightful housing conditions in those districts where the poorer negroes live; where surface closets only are to be had; where dozens of washerwomen congregate each day washing the clothes which are brought afterwards into homes all over town.

Then story after story has been brought to me this week to prove that the facilities of the sanitary department are not equal to meeting the demand of these places. It is not necessary to quote again the shamefully small appropriation Atlanta allows its health and sanitary department, for the statistics bearing thereon, unfortunately, now are matters of national comment.

A STIRRING WORD.

Dr. Edward T. Ware, president of the Atlanta university, whose life interest centers in the betterment of the negro race—a purpose in which his father, the late Dr. Ware, rendered valiant service—was among the first to offer suggestions as to the most direct way Atlanta can take hold of the housing problem. He says:

"I agree with you in urging upon all Atlanta the responsibility of improving the living conditions of the negroes. There are, of course, some people who can be appealed to only by the selfish motive that sickness among the negroes means sickness in their own families.

"I believe there are many others who will be appealed to by the better motive; desire that the negroes themselves may have decent living conditions and opportunity for the development of a wholesome, happy, useful life.

"The city is responsible for the welfare not only of its white citizens, but of its colored citizens, and this is especially true as the colored citizens have no voice in the government of the city.

GREAT RESPONSIBILITY.

"Reference is frequently made to the disposition on the part of Atlanta people to disclaim any responsibility for the negroes' education because of the seven institutions supported for them in different parts of the city. It would be unfair to these institutions to assume that, while devoted largely to academic training, they neglect the problems which are now being strongly presented by your paper. The Neighborhood union and the Gate City Free Kindergarten association are vigorous organizations supported largely by the colored people of Atlanta and fostered by some of the institutions which have been referred to.

"At a recent meeting in the Atlanta university chapel there was held a joint meeting of the student Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. for the benefit of the Gate City Free Kindergarten association. The papers which were read by the women engaged in this work indicated a familiarity with the unwholesome conditions which surround the homes of the little people who attend the free kindergartens and gave evidence of marked progress in the right direction through the efforts of the teachers. They gather the children in the morning for the customary kindergarten exercises and in the afternoon a group of older children who are excluded from the public schools by lack of seating capacity. All the children receive instruction in matters of cleanliness and hygiene, and many of the homes have been greatly improved through the lessons taught the people and the personal visits of the teachers. Who can measure the value to the city of Atlanta of starting the 150 children who attend these free schools in the right direction, giving them a knowledge of the simple means of preserving health and working effectively and faithfully?"

REMEDY SUGGESTED.

In further discussion of the matter Dr. Ware urged that there "should be enacted and enforced an up-to-date housing ordinance, by which the building of poorly planned and ill-constructed houses in crowded alleys for negro tenants would be prevented. Without question, the profit on such property to the owner, measured in dollars and cents, is great, but the loss to the city in disease and the reputation for ill-health is immeasurably greater. No public spirited citizens will profit at the expense of the negro tenants and the health of the community; no other citizen should be allowed to do so."

I have been impressed by the statement made to me by one of the most representative negro women in the community, who as head of the Neighborhood Union has done a remarkable work.

After relating the method of work by which each neighborhood under the union had its director, who kept up with every condition in every home in the district, she said:

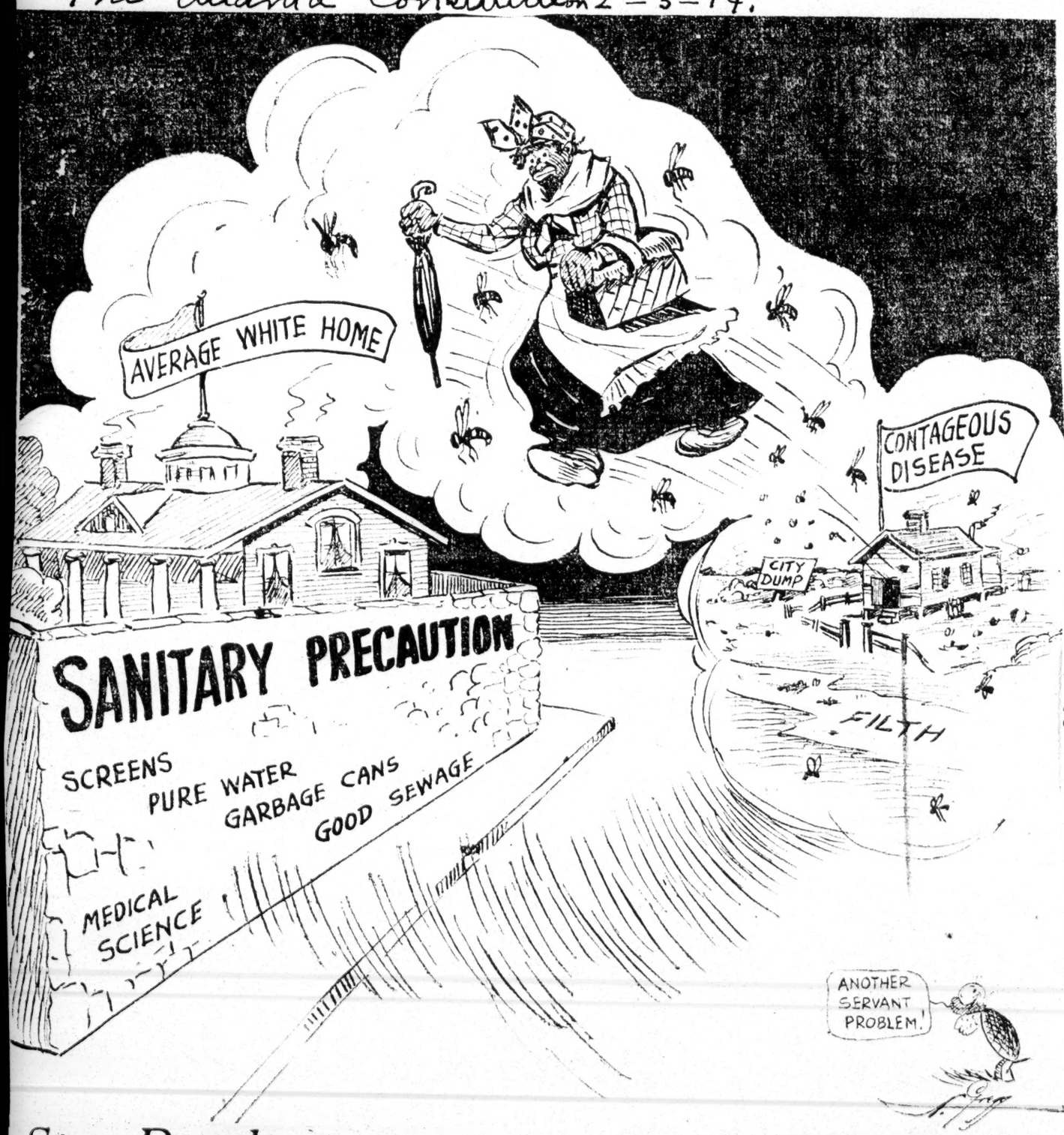
"But we can go so far and no farther, without the backing of the representative white people who are our friends, and without the support of the city through certain laws or ordinances.

"For instance, we may see a home that is not being kept as it should be; a home, from which employees go to many homes in the city. Sometimes

Health - 1914

"THE SERVANT IN THE HOUSE!"

The Atlanta Constitution 2-3-14.



Stop Prattling Abou
And Look Into F'

Constitution 2-1

For Instance, What D

By Isma Dooly

There is not a day of the year that some incident does not arise in Atlanta to illustrate the obligation of the city-at-large to look into conditions to which preventable diseases are directly traceable. Within the last week an incident so stirring in nature has arisen that the parentage of the city in almost frenzied voice cries, "What can we do about it now--this very minute?"

In one of the most modern, perfectly equipped schools in the city, patronized by children belonging to well-to-do citizens, two little children were found to have well-defined cases of smallpox.

When the names of the children were heard the surprise was the greater, for it was said there was no better kept home in the city, no more careful, loving parentage than they possessed. Investigation proved what is always the history of such cases, that the infection was brought to the house through a negro servant. She may not actually have had it, but she lived in one of the congested districts which at this season of the year especially breeds disease. It is one of those districts which the health department of Atlanta, the Associated Charities, the Anti-Tuberculosis society know about—one of those districts many members of the medical fraternity know about, also nurses with missionary spirit. It is one of the districts where there are surface closets, no fly screens on the windows, where many people live very close together.

Pictures of places thus described were shown at the Child Welfare and Public Health conference, which held here in November and December.

A LESSON OFFERED.

Pictures of cities where laws have been made and enforced to prohibit such conditions were shown at the same time. The mayor of the city visited this exhibition, and emphatically commended this particular exhibit making for better housing conditions.

Everybody should see the lesson this exhibit teaches, he urged. The people of Atlanta were just beginning to visit the conference when, through lack of funds, it had to close. The mayor urged council to make it possible for the exhibition to last longer, that people might be educated in the direction of better housing conditions for both the white and the colored population. A small appropriation was asked. It was refused, and the situation presented was that through political differences among individuals in public office, the public was deprived the opportunity of seeing what would have impressed them, what would have taught them just what Atlanta needs at the present more than anything else. Long after the exhibition closed the political squabble about the appropriation asked continued.

It is both idle and ignorant, when making for the progress of our city, which depends upon cleanliness and health conditions, to reckon without the colored population as an element—the element from which we draw for domestic service.

Whether we wish to look after those of the colored race who require it; whether it is our moral obligation to do so or not; whether we think they ought to be segregated or not segregated, has nothing to do with the facts as they are, pertaining to this population, and the conditions surrounding them. They represent a large part of the population; they live within the corporate limits. We meet with them, come in contact with them in our every daily relation.

They wake us in the morning; they prepare the food which goes into our mouths; they make up the beds we sleep in; they wash our clothes (frequently in their homes); bring them home to us in their baskets, covered with their clothes.

THE PERSONAL CONTACT.

They sew for us; they nurse us when we are sick. More than all, they hold in their arms the little white helpless baby, entrusted often so entirely to their care. Baby loves them, and you have only to step into the home, take baby unawares, and what does he do? He presses his little white cheek close to the black face next to his. His little arms clasp tight about the black neck, for the little one recognizes his protector.

Can any one deny these conditions? Do they not exist in nearly every home in the south blessed with children? Atlanta is no exception.

Yet what real direct, practical steps are being taken to better conditions in those homes where colored domestic service is drawn from?

Have you, Mr. Citizen, looked into laws and ordinances, standing for the protection of your child in the matter of the homes from which your servants come?

Have you, wife of the citizen, and mother of the child, investigated in any way the conditions surrounding the servant to whom you are entrusting your child, and have you, citizenship at large, looked into the question?

No individual housekeeper can bring about this movement to better conditions in negro quarters. No one citizen can do it; no organization of men or women can, nor can the press of the city do it. It is going to take the quickened interest of citizenship-at-large to bring about a change.

FALSE ARGUMENT.

I have often noticed, with chagrin, that there is a large element of so-called Christian people in the community who cry down any practical effort to help the poorer, more needy element of the colored population. Though the issue may be along the line of better housing, somebody will refer to the seven institutions around the city for the higher education of the negro. Atlanta is not called upon to support any of these institutions.

...ons Stage Evils at Your Home

Servants' Quarters?

is done by the negroes themselves, and by outside people, and both these have a right to build any kind of institutions they choose. If we do not like that education, we have a chance to put in the education we do prefer in the public schools for the negr which we maintain—and that inadequately and badly, as pictures taken of actual conditions can prove. But neither the kind of education the negro is getting nor the kind he is not getting has anything to do with the fact that precious little children, who have been guarded like flowers against disease, are caught sometimes by the infection of the most loathsome disease, and the parentage of the entire city thrown into a panic because of it.

Now, let us get busy, all of us, and avoid these conditions—conditions which the city can remedy through proper sanitary precautions; through inspection, and through ordinances which will enforce decent conditions in the districts of the city where servants are drawn from.

And furthermore, let the citizen who is prosperous and building his new home remember that no home is complete without sanitary and comfortable quarters for servants.

It would be interesting to find out just how many houses in Atlanta are properly equipped in this direction.

FACE FACTS.

No matter how ungrateful the last servant was who had a room on the place; no matter how bad the negroes are you hear of in police court; no matter what your opinion is about the negro at large; no matter what you think ought to have been done about him heretofore, just remember he is here to stay; that you are dependent upon him for the operation of your home, for service, and that for your own good, the protection of your home and the child, you face the necessity of going to work at once to clean up the congested district of the city where your employees come from. You need laws to warrant inspection continually of these places, and you need to co-operate in every way you can with all movements which are making for the better health of the city.

Remember that, though you pay over $300,000 for police protection, over $200,000 to protect the house from fire, that only the petty amount of $32,000 annually is paid to protect you and yours from every disease to which the human family is heir.

Incidentally inquire of the health department how many cases of smallpox have been reported in Atlanta this year. I know, but I am not going to put the statistics down here. I would rather think about how much cleaner and better the housing conditions of Atlanta will be next year!

Let us all stop talking and preaching and writing cheap things about modern dancing, the evils of the stage, etc., and look to our homes and houses and back yards and our servants' quarters and see what is our real record of good citizenship.

The Passing Cloud

Advertiser 2-8-14

---By Ripley

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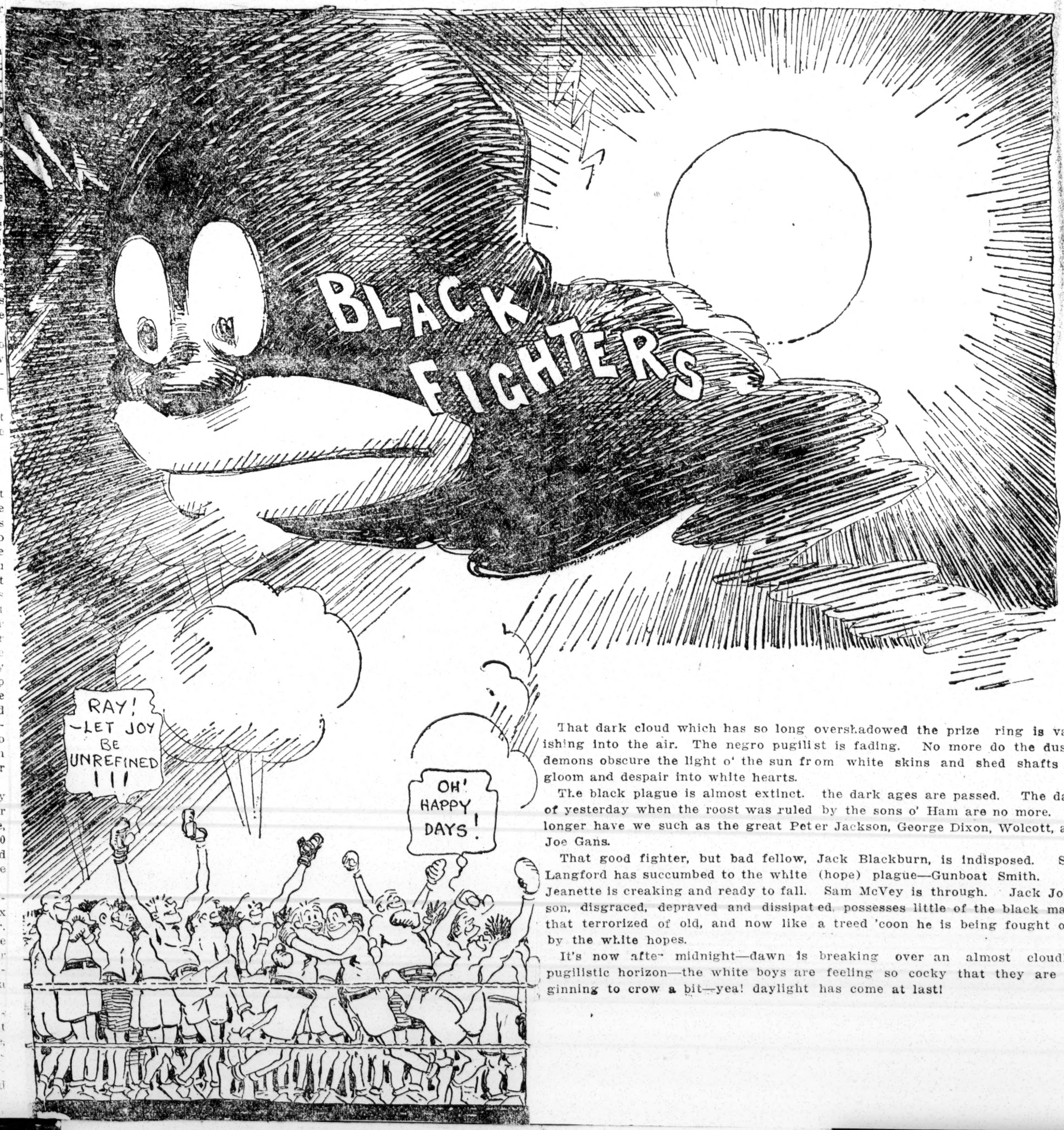

That dark cloud which has so long overshadowed the prize ring is vanishing into the air. The negro pugilist is fading. No more do the dusky demons obscure the light o' the sun from white skins and shed shafts of gloom and despair into white hearts.

The black plague is almost extinct. the dark ages are passed. The days of yesterday when the roost was ruled by the sons o' Ham are no more. No longer have we such as the great Peter Jackson, George Dixon, Wolcott, and Joe Gans.

That good fighter, but bad fellow, Jack Blackburn, is indisposed. Sam Langford has succumbed to the white (hope) plague—Gunboat Smith. Joe Jeanette is creaking and ready to fall. Sam McVey is through. Jack Johnson, disgraced, depraved and dissipated, possesses little of the black magic that terrorized of old, and now like a treed 'coon he is being fought over by the white hopes.

It's now after midnight—dawn is breaking over an almost cloudless pugilistic horizon—the white boys are feeling so cocky that they are beginning to crow a bit—yea! daylight has come at last!

Health - 1914

Survey 2-14-14

"WHERE IS YOUR LAUNDRY WORK DONE?"

To bring home the relation of tuberculous households to all others, the Mississippi State Board of Health has sent out a dodger showing laundry work being done by an affected family. It recalls the beginnings of the agitation against the Washington alleys, when Jacob A. Riis, rising around the middle of a block, found the Senate's towels drying in one of the worst alleys.

IN A RECENT EDITION OF THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE is a splendidly written article by Dr. A. Wilberforce Williams, on "What should be done to reduce the death rate among Negro children." He cites that there are two principal causes, intrinsic and extrinsic. First of all to reduce the death rate there must be better educated parents, housing conditions must be improved, mothers must learn to prepare proper artificial feedings, the indiscriminate use of soothing and cough syrups and unnecessary drugs must cease, and last but not least, mothers must not listen to the busybody neighbors' suggestions as to what to do for a sick child. Follow only a reputable physician's advice. These and other timely hints were inculcated in his article, and the readers of The Defender have reason to thank Dr. Williams for the helpful talks on health that are from his pen each week in this paper.

Chicago Defender 5-2-14

DR. A. WILBERFORCE WILLIAMS

TALKS ON

Preventative Measures
First Aid Remedies
Hygienics and Sanitation

NO CASES ARE DIAGNOSED AND NO PRESCRIPTIONS GIVEN IN THESE WEEKLY ARTICLES

HEALTH HINT.

Call it "bawth" if such you will
With intent to fait;
"Tub" or "plunge" or "dip" or "splash,"
"Shower," "bath" or "spray";
Call it anything you wish,
BUT TAKE ONE EVRY DAY.

Birth and Death Rates Among Afro-Americans.

In looking over a few pages in a book, "In Freedom's Birthplace," written by John Daniels, on the study of the Boston Negroes, our attention is called to what he has to say concerning the physical condition and the death rate among the Afro-Americans of Boston.

We find this work to contain many facts tallying with our experience and we are pleased to note that there is an absence of any padding or over-praising of the Afro-American, but there appears to be a stream of fair play and a bold statement of the clear facts concerning many of the virtues and shortcomings of the Afro-American. The part that is the most interesting to us at present is what he has to say of the physical and health conditions of the race. He states that the native Boston stock of Negroes has as yet barely begun to get established; that from the earliest times the race has been subject to a high death rate and a comparative low birth rate; that in 1860 the city registrar reported that for the five preceding years "the number of colored births was one less than the number of marriages, and the deaths exceeded the births in a proportion of two to one." For the eleven years 1900 to 1910 the average Negro birth rate and death rate were exactly the same; 25.4 per thousand persons as compared with a birth rate of 26.9 and a death rate of 18.7 for the whites. He assumes that under these conditions with a complete absence of emigration the Negro population would on its own basis, barely maintain each year its number of the previous year.

Deficient Racial Vitality.

Mr. Daniels states that the great death rate among the Afro-Americans is due to deficient vitality or physical weakness, without giving any reasonable reasons for this assumption. To quote him, he states as follows: "This high mortality has been due to the combined effect of a vitality less than that of the whites, the rigor of the Northern climate, and economic and social hardships. The Negroes have always been particularly a prey to tuberculosis and other affections of the respiratory organs."

We strongly disagree with Mr. Daniels on the proposition that the high mortality among Negroes is due to racial vital deficiency or to the Northern climatic conditions. We are inclined to the opinion that the economical, social and prejudicial conditions under which the Afro-American must live, work, house and rear his offspring are greater factors in bringing about the high mortality rate and physical defects than inherent racial weakness.

The Extinction of Boston's Native Population.

Mr. Daniels further states that the excessive mortality and paucity of birth have thus worked for the extinction of Boston's native Negro population, and that emigration has at the same time tended for its dispersion. He makes the observation that among Negroes of long Northern residence, and particularly the more educated and refined, the proportion of children marriages is large and small families are the rule; that there is considerable voluntary restriction of birth, due sometimes to stern economical prohibitions, sometimes to an unwillingness to bring them into the difficulties which surround the race, and sometimes merely to selfish consideration of convenience. And he further observes that the higher standard of living among the upper gradations of the Negro communities in Boston is also an important factor in reducing the number of births.

Guilty.

It might be said that the Afro American in Boston, as well as in other parts of the country, may be largely guilty of the above statement; but, is it not a fact that this is largely true among the upper gradations of the white races of this country? And is it not a fact that the better educated and refined among the whites have smaller families than the lesser educated and refined? Is it not a fact that the high standard of living, the stern economic prohibition, have the same influence among the white races in this country in reducing the birth rate? And is it not a fact that the native white race in Boston would be bordering on the extinction were it not for the reinforcement by the thousands of immigrants and others?

Inferior Vitality.

He advances the opinion (for in my judgment it is only an opinion) that the low birth rate is accounted for in large part by the same factors that produce a high death rate, inferior vitality. He states that the stern climate, the nervous physical wear and tear of economic and social adversities to which the Northern invironment renders the Negro more sensitive is the cause of the low birth rate and high death rate.

Mr. Daniels states that the first Negro slaves were introduced in Boston in 1638 and that the Negro population of the city has constantly increased. This undoubtedly must be due to immigration from other parts of these United States and other countries; because he has above stated that the death rate, birth rate and marriage rate in Boston since 1900 have been about the same.

I must congratulate Mr. Daniels on his abundance of information and wide knowledge relative to the conditions and the life of the Afro-American of Boston. In my humble judgment, it is a splendid book and should be read by every person in these United States.

WILL ASK NEGROES TO AID "CLEAN UP"

addression 5-22-14

Commissioner Brassell Will Address Audience at St. John's A. M. E. Church Tonight on Campaign

In the interests of the "Clean Up" campaign in Montgomery next week, Walter Brassell, City Commissioner of Sanitation and Health, will lecture tonight at the St. John's A. M. E. Church. Commissioner Brassell will explain the best methods for conducting the campaign, appealing particularly to the negro children who will be present. Mr. Brassell states that the assistance of the negroes will do much to make the campaign a success, and believes that co-operation from them in cleaning up their own sections will aid the health department in decreasing the number of infections and contagious diseases.

A large attendance is expected to be present to hear Mr. Brassell's lecture.

The negro ministers of the city have offered theid assistance to the health department in making the campaign a success and state that every negro congregation in the city will hear a talk on sanitation from its pastor Sunday morning. Commissioner Brassell has received many invitations from them to lecture in their churches, and although the duties attached to the coming campaign have made it impossible for him to accept all of them he expects to talk in several of the churches next week.

The "Clean Up" campaign has arouse much enthusiasm among the children this year and many are already with little express wagons gathering up cans and bottles. The [illegible] offered many beautiful prizes and it is probable that the window display in the Montgomrye

ight and Water Power Company will e arranged tonight. The prizes will e distributed to the winners in the ampaign on the Tuesday following the close of the contest, and on the day following a banquet will be given to the children who participate in the contest. The banquet for the white children will probably be held in the morning and the one for the negro children in the afternoon. The children will be served with ice cream, cake and other goodies all of which will be of Montgomery manufacture.

BOWLING EN ROUTE HOME WITH EXHIBIT

Health Cars Stop Here for Few Hours After Completion of Successful Tour of Alabama

Advertiser 1-25-14

After a short, but successful trip to parts of Alabama where they have been on special invitation, the Louisiana Health Exhibit cars, operated by Dr. Oscar Dowling, President of the Louisiana State Board of Health, and considered the most complete exhibit cars in the United States, were in Montgomery last night enroute home. The cars left for New Orleans at 8 o'clock.

The trip to Alabama was made on account of the Conservation Conference of negroes from all over the South, which was held at Tuskege during the week. The cars were brought to Tuskegee at the invitation of Booker T. Washinugton and in an effort to have all Southern States join in the movement of Dr. Dowling's to impress the negroes with the necessity of sanitation for prevention of tuberculosis.

At Tuskegee, Dr. Dowling's exhibits were met by a large delegation of white people, and was visited during the trip by 3,000 persons, including the student body of Tuskegee Institute and delegates to the meeting. Dr. Dowling lectured at three meetings held there and gave a series of health moving pictures upon the lawn of the institute.

Upon invitation of the Mayor of Troy and Professor John McLure, who has charge of the city schools there, the exhibit visited Troy and 1,500 people of that city visited the cars. Dr. Dowling is a native Alabamian and took the exhibit to his old home in Ozark. The exhibit was opened there and moving pictures shown during yesterday.

Dr. Dowling is the son of the late Rev. Angus Dowling, for many years a member of the Alabama Methodist Conference. He was well known in Alabama during his life, as is his son, who has won national distinction as a pioneer in the most advanced health work of the country.

NEGROES AND THE HOSPITAL.

4-12-14

H. H. Proctor, pastor of the negro First Congregational church, has been preaching excellent health doctrine to his race, none of which has been more pertinent than the following recent reference to the stake of the negro in the plan to enlarge the facilities of Grady hospital: Constitution

The voters of the city will soon pass upon a matter of vital importance to its welfare. I refer to the issuance of bonds to supply certain necessary improvements, among these better hospital facilities. The death rate among the colored people is far too high. One reason of this is the lack of proper hospital facilities. A case in point is that of the Carrie Steele orphanage, where an epidemic of diphtheria broke out, and because there was no provision for isolating the ones affected seven or eight children have died within the last few weeks. I trust, therefore, that the colored men of the city will register tomorrow so as to be ready to cast their ballot in favor of the bonds so vital to health of the whole city.

The white man has a vital enough interest in improving municipal equipment for fighting the disease and death rate. The interest of the negro is incomparably larger, approaching practically the gravity of racial preservation.

The superior handicap of the white man in the way of education and knowledge and money enables him better to safeguard the health of himself and his family out of his private sources. The majority of negroes lack this resource. To a controlling extent they must depend upon the city for protection.

That is one phase. The other is that the sick negro, the negro without contagious hospital facilities, ignorant of sanitation, reckless of sanitary laws, is a menace to every white inhabitant of the city. There are no white and negro germs. They are all just germs, and they are deadly.

It is well that the negro no less than the white man should wake up to these facts. An adequate municipal hospital is the indispensable arch to any community health structure. The more quickly we put that principle into effect the more quickly will we work toward standardizing the health of white as well as negro.

MANY REGISTER UNDER WASHER-WOMEN LAW

Hoped That All Will Be Registered Within Next Few Days.

Advertiser 1-18-14

Fifteen more washer women have registered at the offices of the City Health and Sanitary Department, thus complying with the new washer woman ordinance adopted at the last meeting of the City Commission. Three registered on Thursday, making a total to date of eighteen.

The new ordinance does not go into effect until January 23 and it is expected that by that time, a majority of the washer women of Montgomery will have registered. It is estimated that there are between two and three thousand negro women who take in washing here and before very long it is expected that all of their names will be recorded at the health department

TUBERCULOSIS DAY TO BE OBSERVED TODAY

Southern Conference Will Hold Its First Session Monday in Chamber of Commerce.)

Constitution 11-29-14

Sunday is "Tuberculosis day." Governor Slaton has so proclaimed it, and today in Atlanta churches ministers and experts in the fight against this disease will speak on its ravages and methods of prevention.

Monday, in the Chamber of Commerce building, will be held the first southern tuberculosis conference, at which will be present delegates from Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Florida, Tennessee, Mississippi and Louisiana. The gathering will be held under the auspices of the National Society for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis.

As outlined by the national body, the objects of the conference are to bring anti-tuberculosis workers in closer touch; to discuss matters of local interest to the southern states; to bring the facilities and aid of the national association to bear more closely on local problems and to provide a place of meeting and discussion for those who cannot attend the annual meetings of the national body.

Sessions Open Monday.

The sessions will open Monday at 10 o'clock and the general public is invited to attend them. The initial discussion will cover the Red Cross society seals and addresses on this subject will be made as follows:

"Selling Seals by Mail," Miss Ida V. Clay, Montgomery, Ala.; "The Use of School Children in Seal Selling," the Rev. George Eaves, Birmingham, Ala.; "Publicity and Advertising," Kendall Weisiger, Atlanta; "Personal Work and the Use of Booths," Miss Rosa Lowe, secretary of the Atlanta branch of the national body.

"Hospital and Home Cure of Tuberculosis" will be the afternoon topic for discussion, with addresses as follows: "The Operation and Maintenance of Local Hospitals for Tuberculosis," Dr. Charles J. Hatfield, Philadelphia, general secretary of the national body; "Nursing Problems in Tuberculosis," Miss Irene R. Foote, Jacksonville; "Relief of Tuberculous Families," Joseph C. Logan, Atlanta; "The Home Hospital Experiment," Dr. Donald B. Armstrong, New York.

Negro and Tuberculosis.

"The Tuberculous Negro" will be the evening topic. Addresses will be made as follows: "The Menace of the Tuberculous Negro to the Community," Dr. W. S. Rankin, Raleigh, N. C.; "The Community's Duty and Responsibility to the Negro," Dr. Charles L. Miner, Asheville, N. C., and "The Education of the Negro on Tuberculosis," Dr. William A. Harris, Savannah.

In some of the churches today collections will be turned over to the Atlanta branch of the national association for the prosecution of its work among the indigent and poor. It is now taking care of 1,000 cases of tuberculosis among the poor, and the only financial aid it gets is $150 a month from the county and whatever is given it through private subscriptions. The city gives nothing. Expenses total $8,000 a year and the income of the organization falls much short of this sum.

CITY THOROUGHLY CLEANED IN WEEK

Sanitary Department Has Busy Time Hauling Cans and Bottles Collected by Children of Montgomery

The sanitary wagons were busy until late Saturday night hauling cans and bottles to the dump pile in order that they could be counted and credited to the children before the close of the contest. Twenty wagons hired by the Sanitary Department were busy all day and the entire sanitary force was busy either at the dumping pile or on the wagons. During the rush hours Commissioner Brassell, himself, could be seen raking cans into the dumping holes or driving a wagon loaded with bottles. The city dumping grounds presented a busy scene Saturday afternoon, and by evening the pile had grown to enormous proportions. The number of cans in the pile will not be known until after the official count is announced Monday, but the pile is about fifty feet square and twenty feet deep.

Commissioner Brassell expects the city to present a spotless appearance for Sunday and has requested all people in the residence section to move their garbage and trash cans into their yards in order that the sidewalks will have a clean appearance. The health commissioner made a complete inspection of the city Saturday afternoon, driving in all sections of the city in his automobile in search of stray cans or bottles that had not been picked up by the children. A very few cans rewarded his search.

The names of the prize winners in the contest will not be announced until Monday, and the Sanitary Department will probably be busy all day Sunday adding up the figures that were collected when the cans and bottles were counted into the wagons.

This year's clean up is pronounced the best ever held in Montgomery, and now that the city is clean Commissioner Brassell expects to keep it so. The war against flies will be continued all Summer, and beginning this week the Department of Sanitation and Health will take up the war against mosquitoes. All standing water will be oiled and every precaution taken to prevent mosquitoes from breeding. The Sanitary Department has not yet devised a mosquito trap.

FIFTEEN NEGROES DIE IN CITY DURING WEEK

Six White Persons Also Reported Dead, Making Total For Week 21.

Advertiser 9-22-14

According to the mortality report issued Monday by the city department of sanitation and health, twenty-one deaths occurred in Montgomery during the last week.

The report which follows, shows that fifteen of the deaths reported were of negroes and six of whites:

Whites—Mrs. Annie Cannon, age 52 years; Ralph P. Deckard, age 10 years; A. C. Autrey, age 36 years; Mrs. Downs, age 60 years; Henry Ledbetter, age 36 years; infant of R. W. Pendergrass, age 1 day.

Negroes—Lucinda Crenshaw, age 78 years; Virginia Washington, age 30 years; Milton Robinson, age 55 years; Infant of Stonewall Hazard, age 1 day; Richard Jackson, age 46 years; Pinkie Fitzpatrick, age 37 years; Henry Sanders, age 70 years; Clara Fluellen, age 21 years; Louvenia Russell, age 27 years; Martha Todd, age 75 years; Jim King, age 46 years; Ellen Patton, age 36 years; Hill Tillman, age 50 years; Henrietta Rogers, age 50 years; Sam Williams, age 62 years.

CLIPPING FROM AUSTIN, Texas Statesman

NEGROES PLAN CAMPAIGN FOR BETTER SCHOOLS

DEC 2 1914

Better Health Conditions Also to Be Worked For.

The campaign for better schools and better health conditions which the negro educators of this city are planning will begin today with four public meetings and last ten days. The educational revivalists, including some of the leading negroes of this and other Texas cities, will be conducted here in the city, in buildings and on the streets, and will be carried into the country, where better and more sanitary school houses and equipment, industrial training, and diversification will be preached.

This morning at 9:30 o'clock Dr. J. W. Strong of Waco will speak at the Anderson High School. At 11 o'clock J. D. Hill of Oakwood, Texas, will speak at Mount Olive, South Austin. At 3 o'clock Dr. Strong will speak at Tillotson College. This evening Rev. W. H. Moses will speak at Ebenezer Baptist Church, Tenth and San Marcos Streets. At this meeting a chorus of 100 voices will render some exceptional music.

At the rural schools to be visited, E. L. Blackshear of Prairie View Normal and Rev. L. L. Campbell of this city will be leading speakers. The effort will be made to stir up community spirit in favor of progress in all lines.

Street meetings will be held tomorrow at Sixth and Brazos and Sixth and Trinity, morning and evening.

Health – 1914

NEGRO MINISTER TELLS OF DANGER FROM DISEASE AMONG BLACKS

AS ONE WHO SPEAKS WITH AUTHORITY

E. R. Carter is pastor of the negro Friendship Baptist church, at the corner of West Mitchell and Haynes streets. The church was founded nearly forty-four years ago. It is one of the oldest established negro churches in Atlanta.

Carter has been pastor 32 years. He has lived in Atlanta 35 years. He came to Atlanta from Athens. Henry Grady early indorsed the work of Carter and his integrity. Carter is a negro of intelligence. He has visited Europe, traversed America, is college-bred, but retains vividly the viewpoint of the ninety and nine among the negroes.

This is because he lives among them. His church has a membership of 2,500 negroes, recruited from the independent negro and the negro who lives from hand to mouth. The church is the center of one of the most congested negro districts of the city.

It was Carter to whom C. G. Lambert, prominent Atlanta business man, as well as the city health authorities, turned when helpless to find a refuge for a diphtheritic negro domestic. The city provided no place. They believed he, of all negroes, could aid.

The Constitution has asked Carter for a statement about the manner in which disease and vice among the negroes menace the white people of this community.

Carter tells the truth. He tells it in biting, sweeping figures that ought to put every white father and mother, every white citizen of Atlanta, to thinking.

There is no exaggeration. These facts verify themselves to every man and woman in Atlanta with five senses and ordinary intelligence.

"We have to keep two separate communion sets in my church because of tuberculous negroes.

"The negro with diphtheria or scarlet fever or measles or typhoid fever or tuberculosis, in his or her family, doesn't tell his or her white employer about it. They can't afford to.

"The cook or the washerwoman comes into your home, along with them the nurse. They bring the germs with them.

"The negro driver and store hand and office boy and negro office girl does the same.

"I know it, because I know they do the same thing in my church. And if they do it in my church, they're going to do it in your home.

"Often a negro man, woman or child has a contagious disease for which there is no place in Atlanta to send that class of our race.

"The negroes know if they report the case, they'll have to stop work.

"They don't report it.

"They go on about their business and take the disease with them into the white homes of Atlanta.

"Sometimes they call in a physician.

"Oftener they don't. They dose up on home remedies or patent medicines.

"Often they spend all they can on the patient. They're not a rich race. Then they stop spending, and the patient dies. Meanwhile, it is only guesswork as to the number of white persons that patient has infected.

"White people send their children out with negro nurses. How often do they know that these nurses do not take these white children into infected homes?

"You talk about the 'vice problem' among whites. You've got a real problem here.

"Down between Parsons and Fair streets in my district, there's a dumping ground with many months' accumulation of rotting refuse. Five hundred people live right around it.

"There are scores and scores of earth closets throughout the district. Each one breeds disease, not only for the negro, but for the white family for which the negro works.

"If these are the facts in my section and congregation, containing many splendid and intelligent negroes, what are the facts in the scum sections?

"Root out the rookeries. Install plumbing. Put on a sufficient force of inspectors to enforce sanitary laws. Build at once a hospital for contagious diseases among negroes.

"It's not a case of philanthropy. It's a case of self-preservation for the white man."

A Representative Negro.

These are some of the vivid statements of E. R. Carter, pastor of the negro Friendship Baptist church, West Mitchell and Haynes streets.

Carter's credentials are contained in the foregoing black type box.

By right of service he has the right to speak with authority.

He established, fifteen years ago, an Old Folks' Home for Negroes.

Atlanta helped him for a while—and then discontinued its aid.

Since then the church has been solitarily supporting the institution.

Carter's church owns a ten-acre tract seven miles from Atlanta. They want to establish there a combination reformatory-industrial-old-folks'-home. They've nearly paid for the property.

Where Germs Are Born.

"It is a common occurrence," says Carter, "for a negro to be taken down with a contagious disease, and for people from that house to scatter to the white homes of Atlanta, regardless.

"They don't know better, in the first place. They can't help themselves, in the second. They've got to live. They depend on the daily wage. Even if they knew the peril, it isn't likely they'd report it. In the first place, there's no hospital to which to send a negro with contagious trouble. In the second, they'd be quarantined, and they can't afford to lose even one day's pay.

"Here's one reason why the white death rate in Atlanta mounts mysteriously from diphtheria, scarlet fever, smallpox, tuberculosis, and so on, indefinitely.

Often Don't Know.

"I have known of negroes afflicted with smallpox to go forth and mingle with their own and white people in blissful ignorance.

"It is commonplace for the tuberculous negro on the street and in the home and on the trolley ignorantly to spread his infection.

"The city physicians and the sanitary department and the board of health do their best. They are tragically handicapped by lack of funds and authority.

"I'm Not Immune."

"Sometimes inspectors come to my house and say, 'There's no use for me to return here. You comply with sanitary laws perfectly.'

"Certainly. But I have no protection against the ninety and nine among the negroes who don't comply with sanitary laws.

"My own arrangements are scrupulous. I may contract disease any day from hidden sources the very opposite of scrupulous.

"You're Not Immune."

"If that's the case with me, your white population is equally defenseless.

"You don't know what particular set of disease demons you're sheltering in your servants.

"When you or your wife or your child comes down with illness, you wonder.

"You flatter yourself you've observed every precaution.

"Yes, every one but guarding yourself against the germ peril that menaces in your kitchen, your office, your nursery, your laundry, your pantry, your streets, your trolleys.

Arrest Them.

"How are we going to deal with the situation, you ask?

"Make it impossible for negroes to occupy cheap, fearfully insanitary huts, sometimes five and six in two rooms. Let the recorder, if necessary, fine them when they do not observe the sanitary laws of the city. After that if they still offend, jail them—white or black. The rest will soon learn the lesson.

"Increase your sanitary force. Establish a hospital for contagious diseases among negroes. Broaden the functions and authority and appropriation of your health department.

"For You, Not Us."

"I'm pleading as much for the white man as I am for the negro.

"The reservoir of disease in our race menaces your race.

"You can't draw the color line in disease.

"That means disaster for all of us, white as well as negro.

"And we'd better get about the task soon.

"Conditions grow worse daily.

"The longer action is postponed, the more preventable deaths among your people and mine.

"The white people are tampering with death. They ought to know it.

"This statement of facts isn't a pleasant one. My people naturally do not relish the showing of how disease spreads from a negro patient to white homes. But The Constitution's editorials, and its cartoons, are the God's truth. The sooner we all recognize it, the sooner we are going to stay the hand of impartial destruction."

NORFOLK'S HEALTH GOOD

The Journal and Guide 10/31/14

The August report of Dr. Powhatan S. Schenck, health commssioner for the city of Norfolk shows that the health of the city's population for that month was exceptionally good. The report says: "Last month we called your attention to the exceedingly low death rate for the white population for the month of July, which was 11 per 1,000 per annum, the death rate for the white population for August is lower still, being only 8 per 1,000 per annum, this is only about one half as high as the average death rate throughout the registration area of the United States. "This month there is also a very marked improvement in the rate for the colored population—The rate for July was 34, very high, for August it was 22, which is comparatively low rate for the colored population in the south, where it usually runs between 30 and 40."

The population of the city is given at 86,540; white 54,338, colored 32,202.

SEPARATE RATES FOR RACES ASKED

Southern Boards of Health Seek Change in Manner of Compiling Vital Statistics in the South

Advertiser 12-28-14

Through the co-operative efforts of the Montgomery Board of Health with other similar southern organizations, an attempt will be made to free the national mind of the impression that the South is the pest hole of the United States by making the government mortality statistics to show a separate rating of whites and blacks and to rate the cities on resident deaths. This movement originated in the health department at Shreveport, La., and is rapidly gaining favor throughout the South.

Montgomery has been asked to join in the fight Mayor Gunter and the city city commissioners will follow the suggestion of the Shreveport board of health.

The total rates based on white and negro deaths are the figures given out in the government reports showing the health conditions of the states and cities of the United Staes. In he Northern States and cities the death rate per 1,000 among the negroes is practically the same as in the South, but the number of negroes in the North as compared with the number in the South is so small that the statistics are unfair because of the false impressions that they create in the unfarimiar mind.

The increase in the death rates in the Northern cities caused by including the negroes is practically nothing in most cases, never over .2 to the 1,000. The government mortality statistics for 1911 showed the increase in total death rates over the white death rates made by including the colored deaths to be for he State of Alabama

to the 1,000 of population. The increase for Montgomery was 9.2; for Mobile, 5.2; for Birmingham, 4..

The Shreveport authorities consider this an outrage that is being perpetrated on the whole south being regulated in a large measure by the number of negroes who happen to dwell in the locality. They consider the government statistics to be responsible for the erroneous conception in the North that the South is an unhealthy locality, and they believe that the setting right of the popular mind in regard to the actual conditions will mean a great era of prosperity to the South.

The Shreveport plan is to have the city governments of all of the cities of the South urge their senators and representatives in Congress to change the present manner of keeping mortality statistics. The death rate of the negroes is twice that of the white man, and this fact is hurting the Southern people, according to the Shreveport city fathers. Mayor Gunter stated Friday that Montgomery would co-operate in the movement.

DEATH RATE OF NEGROES

Because of the high death rate among our people and the great importance to the South of the conservation of Negro health, the Tuskegee workers' conference says to the colored people of the South: "Observe the rules of health and the laws of sanitation, provide for yourselves plenty of pure food, fresh air and pure water, nature's three great health preservatives. It is urged upon the colored churches throughout the South that they give special attention to disseminating information concerning health. Every colored minister, school teacher and physician is asked to constitute himself a committee of one to teach health and sanitation to the people.

The conference wishes to impress upon our ministers, teachers, physicians and other leaders the importance of seeing that churches, school houses, lodges and other places where public gatherings are held, are properly ventilated.

We advise that in every Negro community health improvement associations be organized. The colored organizations in these communities, such as the medical societies, the secret societies, the churches, farmers' conferences, business leagues, etc., co-operate and constitute themselves a health improvement association and work together for the general sanitary improvement of the community.

This conference wishes especially to emphasize the fact that disease in general knows no color line, therefore it is important that all the people, white and black, get together for health improvement. It is respectfully urged that in every community there be a closer co-operation between white and colored people for health conservation. Recognizing that the Southern Sociological Congress is one of the most potent factors for uplift in the South, the Tuskegee workers' conference respectfully asks that this congress at its coming session give special attention to the bringing about of closer co-operation between the white and colored people for health improvement.

In view of the fact that the highest death rates are in the cities and that on the other hand these cities are losing every year such large sums of money because of sinckness and death among our people, it is respectfully urged that better and more stringent building laws be enacted with special reference to health conservation for the colored people.

This conference wishes to commend the work of the Alabama State Board of Health, the Louisiana State Board of Health, and the health boards of other States in the work they are doing in improving information concerning the conservation of health among our people. It is hoped that the work will be extended and carried on until there will be no corner of the South where black people will be ignorant of the rules of health and the laws of sanitation.

In view of the importance of continued and systematical efforts for health improvement among the colored people throughout the South this conference recommends that an organization be established for the conservation of Negro health in the South that this organization be made up of the various organizations that already exist such as State medical associations, church denominations, secret societies, etc. It is suggested that this organization hold meetings biennially in connection with the Tuskegee workers' conference.—The Florida Times Union.

ONLY TWO DEATHS HERE AMONG WHITE PEOPLE

Seventeen death ocurred in Montgomery during the past week. Of this number, two were white and fifteen were negroes. The report follows:

Deaths for the week ending July 25, 1914:

Whites—Louis J. Belgard, age 30; Mrs. Emma Brantley, aged 72 years.

Negroes—Judson Ward, Jr. ,age 4 years; Robert Hilary, age 32 years; Janie Kelly, age 30 years; Nettie Graham, age 19 years; Minerva Owens, age 45 years; Felix Williams, age 13 years; Betsy Adams,; age 89 years Mary Baggett, age 33 years; Maria Oliver, age 60 years; Watt Holly, age 50 years; Milton Moses, age 76 years; Amelia Sellers, age 37 years; Mary Jane Powell, age 2 years; Zannie Simms, age 2 months.

READY TO FIGHT SUMMER TYPHOID

State's Forces Prepared To Combat Scourge Immediately upon Appearance

Richmond, Va., May 6th, 1914 Special.)—With its forces mustered and its preparations complete, the State is ready to renew the annual campaign against typhoid fever and to make a new effort to reduce the ravages of this summer scourge.

Since the beginning of March the State Board of Health has been arranging its plans for the warfare on typhoid fever and announces today, in its weekly bulletin, that everything is in readiness for the first outbreaks.

In addition to its usual machinery for the investigation of epidemics, the State Board has at its disposal a special plant for the disinfection of suspected water-supplies and expects, in addition, to carry on a wide-spread campaign of publicity against the noxious house fly.

The Board will make special efforts during the summer to encourage the use of anti-typhoid vacine among those who may be exposed to the disease. The Board does not adovcate the general use of this vaccine in those communities where there is little danger of typhoid; but it believes that when there is fever in the neighborhood or when a person is forced to travel in insanitary localities, this vaccine offers a very large degree of protection.

For the convenience of the physicians of the State, the Board has made a new contract with H. M. Alexander and Co., by which it dispenses anti-typhoid vaccine at minimum rates. Individual treatments, in three syringes, may be had through the Board for 60 cents; individual treatments in ampules (to be used with physician's own hypodermic) may be had for 30 cents; hospital treatments for 10 persons, in ampules may be had for $2.00. Bill will be rendered by the manufacturer. Orders should be sent direct to the State Board of Health.

Where Self-Interest and Humanity Combine

Dr. Robert J. Wilson, of Charleston, did not overstate the case when, in an address before the Southern Medical Association at Richmond the other day, he declared that "the relation of the Negro to disease in the South is a problem of the greatest importance." As the strength of a chain is the strength of its weakest link, so the sanitary condition of a community is largely measured by that of its filthiest quarter. Diseases, particularly those which are classed as contagious or infectious, are no respecters of race, color or ward lines. Hygienic and sanitary crusades which address themselves to certain sections of a city, while neglecting others in whole or in part, can not hope to be more than measurably effective of the object sought. Conditions in any one quarter which make for the breeding of disease are obviously and necessarily a menace to the health of the community as a whole. No part of a modern urban population can live altogether to itself. Particularly is this true of the colored populations of Southern cities, which are necessarily brought into contact with the whites in divers and sundry ways—in the preparing of food, the nursing of children, the laundering of wearing apparel and otherwise.

That the hygienic and sanitary standards that obtain among the Negroes, to say nothing of their moral habits, are far below those prevailing among the whites is so generally notorious as to go without saying. For this the blame lies in greater measure at the doors of the whites than of the blacks; for, while the Negroes have not done all that they could to help themselves, the whites have fallen far short of doing what they should do to bring about better living conditions and better habits of life among the blacks. In the vast majority of cases the Negroes are tenants and have to live in such houses as the whites c furnish; whle until very recently it has been the rule, rather than the exception, for municipal authorities to require, so far as enforcement of ordinances was concerned, one standard of sanitation for sections inhabited by whites and another for the quarters populated by the Negroes. That the result should have been to encourage the blacks in their uncleanliness and disregard of sanitation, rather than to stimulate them to improve their living conditions and habits of life, is not to be wondered at. Passing strange would it be had the outcome been different.

All the more welcome and encouraging, therefore, are the unmistakable and multiplying signs that we are waking up to the realization of our derelictions in this regard and are making practical efforts to correct them for the future. Certainly Norfolk is now alive alike to the existence of the problem of teaching the Negro elements of its population how to improve the sanitary conditions under which they live and to the importance of rendering all possible assistance in bringing about a consummation so devoutly to be wished, no matter from what standpoint viewed. The same thing is no doubt more or less true of cities throughout the State and the South as a whole. And in so doing, this and the other Southern communities are consulting both self-interest and humanity. The latter consideration alone should avail to ensure that the work will be carried forward with the maximum of vigor and energy. When to this is added the manifest fact that the health of the whites can be properly protected only by minimizing disease among the blacks, our duty becomes imperatively compelling.—The Virginian-Pilot.

PROVIDENT GRADUATE IN CHARGE OF INFANT WELFARE WORK

The authorities have established an infant welfare station at 3132 LaSalle street, in charge of Miss G. M. Charleston. Miss Charleston is a graduate of Provident Hospital training school and is thoroughly fitted to instruct mothers in the care of infants and to administer to the deserving children who are ill. She is the right woman in the right place.

Health - 1914

EXCHANGES OF INTEREST FROM THE NASHVILLE GLOBE

A PREVENTABLE DEATH RATE.

An Address Read by Dr. C. V. Roman Before the National Medical Association at Raleigh, N. C., August 26, 1914.

National Medical Assn. Address 1914

"The truth is that medicine, professedly founded on observation, is as sensitive to outside influences, political, religious, philosophical, imaginative, as is the barometer to the changes of atmospheric density.

"Observe the coincidences between certain great political and intellectual periods and appearances of illustrious medical reformers and teachers. It was in the age of Pericles, of Socrates of Plato, of Phidias, that Hippocrates gave to medical knowledge the form which it retained for twenty centuries. Ander, the world-embracing Aristotle, appropriating anatomy and physiology among his manifold spoils of study marced abreast of his royal pupil to wider conquests.

"Herophilius flourished under the Ptolemies and the large-minded Galen was physician and friend to the imperial philosopher, Marcus Aurelius.

"Arabian medicine was dominant when Arabian arms were triumphant. Vesalius was contemporary with Luther, and Michael Servetus was unfornately contemporary with Calvin.

"Harvey, himself, was but the posthumous child of the great Elizabethan period. Bacon was at once his teacher and his patient. The founder of new inductive philosophy had only been dead two years when the treatise on Circulation, the first fruit of the Restoration of Science, was given to the world.

"While Napoleon was modernizing the political world, Bichst was revolutionizing the science of life and the art that is based upon it. The same year read the announcement of those admirable "Researches on Life and Death," and the bulletins of the Battle of Marengo.

"If we come to our own Country, who can fail to recognize that Benjamin Rush, the most conspicuous of the American physicians, was the intellectual offspring of the movement which produced the Revolution?"

So spoke Oliver Wendell Holmes in 1860.

What was true in 1860 is true today. "Medicine is as sensitive to outside influences, political, religious philosophical, imaginative, as is the barometer to the changes of atmosphere density." Race prejudce has cast its baneful shadow athwart the pathway of Medical Science and Chromotopsia has characterized the vision of medi-l men. The responsiveness of medicine to outside influences has materially enhaned the Negro death-rate.

The struggle for justice anh fair-play in the realm of politics and economics finds its counterpart in the struggle for truth and equijoise in medicine.

"Man's inhumanity to man' "permeates every field of human endeavor, and human thought has not explored a realm where man has not the power "To make his brother mourn."

The race question has invaded our ranks, and the truths of science are given an ethnic tinge. Vital statistics are interpreted in terms of ethnography and morality returns are taken as a measure of racial fitness; pathology has become the handmaid of prejudice and the laboratory a weapon of civic uppression.

A condition and a statement moved me to write this paper.

1st. The Condition.—Over the registration area of the United States the Negro death-rate is practically twice as high as the white deathrate. For example take the following cities:

(These are deaths per thousand).

	White.	Negro.
Memphis	15.9	28.2
Richmond	16.7	26.8
New Orleans	15.6	31.9
Baltimore	16.2	31.0
Nashville	14.7	24.0
Birmingham	12.3	25.2
Atlanta	13.5	25.2
Washington	14.4	24.4

2nd. The Statement. "Public health is purchasable. Within natural limitations any community can determine its own deathrate."

The condition is an accepted fact. The statement implies a remedy. By the words of the statement the New York State Board of Health commits itself to the doctrine that some of our deaths are preventable. This is as demonstrable as any proposition of human reason.

Nature is impartial but has no respect for ignorance and no mercy for disobedience. Unnecessary deaths mean personal guilt, and every member of this Association and every person who should be a member, ought to ask himself the question, "Lord, is it I?" Are we sufficiently sensitive to the outside influences that are shaping and shortening the lives of our clientele. "If life were a thing money could buy The rich would live and the poor would die," ran a popular rune of my boyhood days. Life and death were considered absolutely in the hands of Providence. We know better now. The death rate is always lower in the uplands of intelligence than in the marshes of ignorance. In the game of life FATE DEALS but every player is permited and required to play his own hand. Poverty and Disease are indeed an ilmatched pair that never fail to cooperate to shorten the lives of their victims. What an awful responsibility rests upon us in this matter.

Civilization rests upon physical vigor. "If one reads the history of the decline of the Roman Empire, he can hardly fail to see disease was an important factor in that retrograde movement.' The Plasmadium Malariae, greater than the hosts of Xerxes, destroyed the "'Glory that was Greece"

"The medicine of Hippocrates, the wisdom of Socrates, the philosophy of Plato, the plays of Aristophanes, the laws of Pericles and the Science of Aristotle could not save the Greeks from the degrading effects of disease, and under its withering influence the civilization of this great people slowly but surely decayed. Its matchless marbles were thrown into waste, its magnificent temples were allowed to crumble, its altars were deserted, its literature became insipid, its philosophy lost its virility, its science was forgotten and the children of this blighted civilization were sold in the slave markets of Rome, and in later generations paid tribute to the Slav and the Turk."

"Thirteen years ago the school superintendents of America, assembled in convention in Chicago, discussed the problems then foremost in educational thought and action. Diligent search through the printed report of that meeting discloses no single mention of child health, no word about school hygiene, no address devoted to the conservation or development of the physical vigor of youth.

"At that time, eight cities in America had systems of medical inspection in their public schools. To-day the number of such is over seven hundred. This development is without parallel in the history of education.

"No one there had ever heard of a school nurse, for no city in the world employed one; but today 102 American cities have corps of school nurses as permanent parts of their educational forces. Had any one in that Chicago meeting dared prophesy that we should soon employ dentists to care for the teeth of our children his words would have been greeted with derision; but to-day 69 cities employ stacs of school dentists."

"The health movement in our public schools has been transformed during the past decade from a merely negative movement, having as an object the avoidance of disease, to a splendidly positive movement, having as its aim the development of vitality." (Nov. Lippencotts, 1913).

Are we doing our part to keep our people in the wake of this progress? Are we actively exerting our personal influence to eliminate from our neighborhoods the preventable causes of a high death rate? Are we supplementing our medical work by a reasonable degree of social work?

Conditions for which we are not responsible throw upon us extra obligations as professional men. That our people are apt to be denied by the authorities their full share of counsel and assistance in health matters only deepens our obligations to them. Our school houses are frequently badly located and as badly cared for. They are sometimes more potent as disseminators of disease than of knowledge. Poor heating, poor ventilation, impure water, defective or no sanitation, no cloak rooms, crowding, etc., etc., are preventable causes of a high death rate. The church by utter disregard of sanitation and hygiene frequently make its spiritual ministrations negligible, and its moral precepts "a sounding brass and a tinkling cymbal."

Osler truly says: "Measure as we may the progress of the world—materially in the advantages of steam, eletricity, and other mechanical applicances; sociologically, in the great improvement in the condition of life; intellectually, in the diffusion of education; morally, in the possibility of higher standards of ethics—there is no one measure which can compare with the decrease of physical suffering in man, woman and child when stricken by disease or accident." The history of medicine is the history of man. It has hallowed his altars as well as healed his hurts.

"Perfect health, full physical vigor, and overflowing animal spirits are much more rare among dependent families than the moral virtues. (Divine). It is our duty to work for the physical vigor of our people. Morals like brains flourish best in sound bodies. The supreme test of the Negro physician will be his ability to preserve the physical efficiency of his race. There can be no doubt that disease has overthrown civilization in the past, and there is

DR. C. V. ROMAN.

no surety that it may not do so again With the physical welfare of man-Where Reveal Any Diseases Peculiar kind go both brains and morals.

American Morality Returns No to the Negroes. The report of the Nashville, Tenn., Health Office for 1913 gives seventeen PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH," viz.— 'Consumption, heart disease, pneumonia, diarrhoeal diseases of decedents under two years, nephritis, typhoid fever, apoplexy, cancer, senile debility, violent deaths, infantile convulsions, bronchitis, influenza, cerebro-spinal meningitis, septicemia, dysentery, diptheria."

Of deaths from these seventeen principal causes the Negro had more than his share in ten; namely, consumption, heart disease, pneumonia, nephritis, apoplexy, violent deaths, infantile convulsions, bronchitis, influenza, septicemia, less than his share in five; namely, typhiod fever cancer, senile debility, dysentery,

and diphtheria; and his proportion in two; diarrhoael diseases or deceedless; doctors that hallow life as well as heal disease; lawyers that will teach us now to stay out of the courts; and teachers who wil make school a real asset to the race,—We alone can successfully battle with the AVATARS of Prejudice who have entered the arena of public or discussion to serve Cast and Discrimination under the banner of Medicine. Let us face the facts and not prove recreant.

Conduct and Condition, Not Race, are the Determining Factors in Disease and Death. Nature is Impartial as well as inexorable.

A glance at some official statistics of Nashville, Tenn., one of the best and most liberal cities of the Country will throw some interesting sidelights on this subject.

Death Rate per Thousand 18.73
White 14.37
Colored 27.51
Total population (estimated) 1913
....118,847
Proportion Colored (estimate)
....33 per cent
Y. M. C. A. Building (white) $200,000
Y. W. C. A. Building (white) $100,000
None for colored.
Number of City Parks 15
For Colored 1
Public Libraries 2
None for colored.
Number miles of streets 275
Miles paved and graded 180
Miles of public sewers 98

From the above it seems that two-thirds (w) of the population have an annual deathrate of 14.37 per thousand, and one-third (c) has an annual deathrate of 21.51 per thousand. But this two-thirds has a $200,00 Y. M. C. A. building and a $100,000 Y. W. C. A. building and twelve public libraries while the other third has none. The same ajor fraction with the low death rate has more than 93 per cent of the public parks, and practically all of the playgrounds. It would be interesting to know what proportion of the 180 miles of paved streets and the 98 miles of public sewers is appropriated by this same favored major fraction. When it is remembered that the unpaved and sewerless regions of the city are apt to be the typhoid and malarial sections and that libraries and parks are mighty health agencies, is it unreasonable to suspect that agencies other than race may account for the difference in mortality rate? While the exact figures are not available, it is a safe and conservative calculation that ninetenths of all public expenditures are in the direct interest of the favored two-thirds with the low death rate.

"Over one hundred years ago Villenet made the statement before the Academy of Science in Paris, that while among well nourished rich people there occurred one death in fifty, among the very poor classes the deaths were one in four."

Again the police force and sanitary officers are all of the favored two-thirds, with the single exception of one tuberculosis nurse; their public schools are much more favorably located, and their children's playgrounds ten times more numerous and incomparably better equipped. The minority fraction with the high death rate has no nurse in the city hospital and no physician belonging tosaid minority is permitted to treat or even visit professionally patients in this public institution. To what extent race prejudice contributes to mortality, and "police protection" increases the violent deaths, does not appear in the health officer's report.

But in spite of all this, mentally and morals may measurably control morbidity. Death has a normal place in the cycle of our existence, but its untimely visitation is often thepenalty of ignorance or debauchery, or both. "By taking thought" man may not add a "cubit to his stature but he can add years to his life and and may be blend happniess with those years. Wisdom still holds out "length of days" as a reward to her devotees.

Persistent and intelligent propaganda of modified vegetarianism and total abstinence from alcholic drinks would measurably reduce our death rate and increase our physical stamina. This propagranda would be strengthened by care in the prescribing of habit-forming drugs and educating the public to the dangers of patent medicines.

ents under two years, and cerebro-spinal meningitis.

The greatest disproportion against the Negro occurs in the three great diseases of the chest, namely, consumption, heart disease and pneumonia, all three diseases of crowd and stress. Next comes infantile convulsions—a reflex of overworked or neglected motherhood.

The greatest disproportion in favor of the Negro occurs in the infectious diseases, typhoid fever and diphtheria.

A just and logical conclusion from these statistics is that the difference in the matrolityMhonlyd in the mortality rate in favor of the whtiies arises entirely from their tremendous environmental advantages. This conclusion is strengthened by the fact that "rheumatism, indigestion, influenza, colds, catarrah, bronchitis, and constipation; ailments which limit the earning capacity, undermine the vigor and energy, lower the physical tone, and prepare a way for more acute diseases" seldom appear as causes of death. "Defective eyesight and defective breathing apparatus should perhaps, from our point of view, be added to this category." (Divine.)

The disproportionate death rate arises from proportionate distribution of sanitary benefits and is therefore preventable.

Close study of vital statistics reveals surprises to the experienced practician.

While diphtheira is losing ground as a cause of death, neither scarlatine nor measles has been materially influenced by modern sanitary measures. There is a great morality of infants under one year and young children. Measles is particularly dangerous to our people.

Gonorrhoea scarcely appears in the mortality returns, and yet between 20 and 30 per cent of all cases of blindness and more than 50 per cent of all causes of abdominal section may be traced directly to this cause.

Syphills, whose prevalence is not fully appreciated even by medical men (2000 cases a year are treated in the Massachusetts General Hospital), is seldom reported as a cause of death; yet, of all the diseases, it is most susceptible to hereditary transmission, its is probably incurable, and is a most fruitful source of various paralyses. Proper effort on our part would circumscribe the damage of these ancient but insidious enemies of moral and physial well-being. The amount of unnecessary suffering which these hideous diseases entail upon innocent women and children is one of the senseless tragedies of civilization.

While pneumonia and tuberculosis appear with about equal frequency as a cause of death, the latter is a more potent cause of human misery.

"These two prevalent diseases of the lungs present certain very striking contrasts; the clinical course for pneumonia is, in a word, a sudden attack, a few days serious illness, and a short convalescence. The clinical course for tuberculosis tells of an insidious and prolonged beginning, total disability, sometimes for many years, a long period of treatment, and care even after apparent cure. The average length of disabling sickness is four weeks or less in one case and a year or more in the other. The prognosis points in the case of pneumonia, to probable recovery, the mortality being from ten to thirty-eight per cent in general hospitals and less in private practice. In the case of tuberculosis, the recovery of well developed cases is rare, and the permanent arrest or cure of incipient cases, under the best of care, takes place in from forty per cent to seventy-five per cent of the cases recorded. Pnemouia is a disease of greatest importance in childhood and old age, only about fourth of all cases falling between fifteen and fifty years of age, which may roughly be considered the active working period. Tuberculosis on the other hand, is a disease of early adult life, nearly three-fourths of all deaths from it occuring between fifteen and fifty years of age The increase which has taken place in the death rate from pneumonia between 1890 and 1900 is chiefly under five years of age and above sixty five. Between the ages of five and sixty-five there has been a decrease. In the case of tuberculosis there has been a very noteworthy decrease. But this decrease has been chiefly under fifteen years and over forty five years of age—greater in fact over sixty-five years of age; and there has been but a slight decrease—in New York probably an actual increase until last year, in the death occuring between fifteen and forty five years of age." (Divine).

That is, while pneumonia kills chiefly the non-workers (untrained—under five years; and retired over sixty-five) tuberculosis kills chiefly the workers—fifteen to fifty and then before they pay for their training—young adults. Thus we have to contend with the uglist phase of a serious condition. As long as a high death rat is chiefly infant morality, a high birth is in a measure full compensation; but when that morality is chiefly young adults it becomes a heavy tax upon the progress of the race—a tax that unless lightened may prove a hopeless handicap in the struggle fo ethnic effectiveness. The fight again tuberculosis must be continued with renewed vigor. Nashville and Davidson County, Tennessee have a modern tuberculosis hospital with free and equal accommodations to both races.

"There is a direct connection between the nervous strain of overwork and the speeding process and susceptibility to disease."

The United States Census shows the proportionate number of children between the ages of ten and sixteen years in gainful occupations is twice as great among Colored children as among white; and among female children it is four times as great.

There are proportionately three times as many Colored women as white in gainful occupations. This shows us intensification of the struggle for existence that undoubtedly tends to increase the fortality rate.

I am fairly convinced that anaphylaxis to catarrhal conditions in the upper air passages is the gateway to the grave by the tuberculosis route. These easily curable and more easily preventable minor maladies are permitted through popular ignorance and professional carelessness to unnecessarily swell our mortality returns.

"The situation obviously calls for wider application of existing knowledge." Are we doing our part?

It is our duty to prevent the warp of ignorance and the woof of disease from being so fitted into the loom of civic oppression that Prejudice may weave the winding sheet of our race. The conquering hero of the 20th century is not the soldier but the scientist.

There are four learned professions that have gained a foothold among our people; Religion, Law, Medicine and Teaching—a numerous company indeed, yet the race is poor in unselfish, intelligent, consecrated professional leadership. We need preachers that Pray more and Prey

The death rate of our young adults is a severe drain upon all the resources of the nation, intellectual, moral, physical and financial. It is indeed a sad sight to see our old people, "all weak and withered of their force" tottering down to the grave in sadness and alone, having spent their vigor and prime in rearing and educating children that have preceded them to the tomb.

Permanent improvement must be evolved; it cannot be superinduced. The first step toward improving the sanitation of a neighborhood is to create in the inhabitans a desire for better sanitation. You cannot better a man against his will nor a race against its leareds. No reform is fool-prooy. They that prefer darkness to light are beyond redemption. I am not unmindful of the difficulties that beset us, and I advocate no sensational ralicalism, for the average medical man conforms to in intellect and character to the community in which he lives. But an intelligent, persistent and unselfish interest in our clientele and community will work wonders in reform

Faith in Man is as necessary as faith in God. Often what we think heartlessness is only ignorance. If we are but intelligently altruistic we shall not lack kindred spirit to help us.

The majority of civilized men desire to be fair, misunderstanding, rather than meanness makes men unjust. Patient, intelligent and persistent agitation will bring redress to the poor and oppressed. Man's physical fate depends more upon his own actions than upon any other human agency; and the ultimate salvation of a race depends upon its ability to evolve guides of its own blood, but with a world-wide view. Let us work for the welfare of all. No man is civilized who is unwilling to be fair.

"I am with those who dream the
pregnant dream
Of happy workers in a happy state;
Who dream the dream of true
democracy."

Fresh Air Work Among Negroes.

Editor of The Globe, Sir—The National League on Urban Conditions Among Negroes is interested in fresh air work among the colored children of New York City and care of colored convalescents, who, after being discharged from the hospitals of the city, are not accommodated in the existing convalescent homes. The league will be very glad to learn of a suitable house in a suburban or neighboring town which could be placed at the disposal of the proper organization for the above-named purposes.

E. K. JONES, Associate Director.
New York, April 2.

Health — 1914

preventive measures applicable to local conditions be instituted; that the data gathered be transmitted to the local and state health officers:

That instruction, definite and persistent, in the primary principles of health be given, special features of the systematic work to be a program on health topics in every negro school in the state, and sermons and talks on sanitation in every negro church at frequent intervals;

That teachers be asked to emphasize in every possible way, in discipline and in methods of teaching, the element of self control;

That visiting district nurses should be employed;

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each state and city board of health with the request that definite action be taken to carry these recommendations into effect;

That the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Medical Association, Southern Commercial Congress, the Southern Sociological Congress, the National Educational Association of America, the National Housing Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, State Medical Societies, State Teachers' Associations, and other health and educational organizations, be requested to establish standing committees on the health of the negro.

(Signed)

Wm. C. Woodward, Washington, D. C.
James A. Hayne, South Carolina.
C. W. Garrison, Arkansas.
T. F. Abercrombie, Georgia.
Jno. C. Bell, Memphis, Tenn.
Herman Oechsner, Louisiana.
Thos. A. Roy, Louisiana.
S. R. Mallory Kennedy, Florida.
Oscar Dowling, Louisiana.

OSCAR DOWLING
Chairman of Conference
WM. M. PERKINS,
Secretary.

Louisiana State Board of Health, May 6, 1914.

DR. CHARLES E. BENTLEY SPEAKS AT ROCKFORD.

Addresses School Principals, Teachers and Pupils Upon Special Invitation of Board of Education.

(Special to The Chicago Defender.)

Rockford, Ill., Oct. 23.—Thursday night an audience made up of 1,000 people, principals, teachers and pupils of the public schools listened to an address by Dr. Charles E. Bentley of Chicago on the "Conservation of Health," especially as it pertained to the hygiene of the teeth. Tonight he addresses all of the high school pupils on the "Genius of Paul Lawrence Dunbar. Dr. Bentley is here at the request of the Board of Education and is the first Afro-American to address so large a white audience in this city.

A. M. E. Ministers On Health Conditions

Dr. Moten Presents Live Resolutions and They Are Adopted Unimously Health Conditions of Negro the Subject.

Dear Brethren:

We, your committee, present the following as a general scope of reasons and suggestions on the matter of the health and welfare of the Negro population of this city. We submit them to your consideration for such actions as you deem proper and profitable. Same is a mere abbreviation of what might be considered and applied in getting the matter before the authorities and putting at their disposal whatever help we might be able to render. The task is great; the need is imperative; the suffering intense. So let us act now. Other communities and the officials of our own city are bringing these facts before the entire country and we are sure no one could be more interested than we are ourselves, in the welfare of our unfortunate people who are affected by this terrible malady. Hence:

(1) Whereas, the death rate of the Negro population of our community from consumption is fearfully large and increasing and we have not as a race taken a definite step in co-operating with the agencies which are combating this disease, and

(2) Whereas, the reports from various health officers show that the entire community is viewing with no little alarm, the presence and danger of this ailment, so much so that we are all embarrassed to some extent, and feel called upon to act in defense of ourselves, community and race, and

(3) Whereas, the wise and patriotic attitude of our commissioners and health officers have, in many ways, evinced interest in our people in this matter, to the end that general cleanliness, has been urged by them as well as the co-operation of all.

Be it resolved, That we here assembled constitute and appoint a committee to place at the disposal of the proper authorities every agency that we can furnish them to lessen this disease.

Be it further resolved, That we recommend to the Interdenominational Conference of Ministers of this city that they, at their earliest convenience, appoint such men in the ranks of the several denominations comprising their conference that will arrange meetings, lectures, and the like, also gather data, collect funds and whatever line of service that can be rendered to help in this great cause.

Be it further resolved, That there be a standing committee of ministers appointed to co-operate with the city health authorities in taking steps to change the living condition of our people in these quarters.

Be it further resolved, That the Ministers' Union shall print or have printed circular letters to be handed out to our people at each church service, which should give them lessons of the health salvation.

Be it further resolved, That each minister shall be requested to preach often on the doctrine of good health and how to retain it.

Respectfully submitted,
Your committee,

DR. WM. CRAIG,
Chairman.

DR. P. S. MOTEN, Secretary.

CONTAGION SWEEPS NEGRO ORPHANAGE; MANY CHILDREN ILL

Constitution 4-21-14

Six Colored Babies Lie in Illy-Ventilated Room at Carrie Steel Logan Home on Fair Street.

ALREADY THREE DEATHS HAVE OCCURRED THERE

Dyphtheria, Pneumonia, and Malnutrition the Cause — Conditions Prove Necessity of Greater Hospital.

Conditions bordering upon the unbelievable and at once emphatically emphasizing Atlanta's need for a hospital, equipped to take care of its growing population, were unearthed late Friday in the Carrie Steele Logan Home, a colored orphanage, at 901 Fair street.

Six colored babies lie in one ill-ventilated room in that structure, two of them mortally sick. Two doctors have disagreed as to the source of the illness which has swept through the home leaving a trace of whooping cough here and the clammy hand of double pneumonia there. Dr. H. R. Butler, well known colored physician, of 200 Auburn avenue, states that the children are suffering from dyphtheria. Dr. Hall, city physician, declares that the children are suffering from "a complication of diseases." Trained investigators say that dyphtheria, pneumonia and malnutrition have caused the epidemic of disease, which has in the past week caused the death of three of the orphans who have been kept at the home.

No Money From County.

A visit to the home late Friday afternoon disclosed the fact that the matron, Augusta L. Goodrum, a graduate of Fisk School for Negroes, has been conducting the place for the past several years. The city makes an allowance of $100 per month for maintenance. Up to the first of the present year the county also made an allowance for the support of the home, but this allowance has been cut off. The matron declared that since the first of the year she has received no salary. She stated that prior to that time she received $55 a month as salary and for incidentals.

The matron also outlined the food served the children, declaring that from the rather formidable menu there was very slight deviation the year round. The children are served two meals a day—breakfast and dinner at noon. The 6 o'clock meal consists of crackers.

A tour of the home building disclosed an evident attempt to keep an outward semblance of order. The kitchen has recently been scrubbed. The dormatory for the younger girls upstairs showed distinct traces of care, although the bedding on the eight single beds in the room was slate-colored—whether from wear or dirt could not be seen. The little girls in this room were being cared for by a girl of about 14 years, dressed in a nameless garment the color of an old saddle.

In a room at the end of a long hall, reached by a cold and draughty hall, five single beds contained sick babies. One of these babies had whooping cough. The infant lay on its side, seized with a violent fit of coughing.

What Ails This Child?

In another cot, too ill to even notice the presence of a white stranger, lay a tiny little babe, so swollen in features as to be hardly recognizable as a human being. It was explained that no "one knew what ailed the child."

In a tiny room opening into the "sick room" was an old cradle. Inside of a bundle of rags lay a month's old black baby—no larger than a china doll. The little thing was wriggling and twisting in its poor enough bed. When questioned, the matron said that this was the child that had been pointed out as "not being fed enough." "But it has improved in the last week," was the added comment.

Behind a stove sat an old "mammy." Her pipe lay on the mantel. "She smokes," said the matron, "to keep down the germs."

On the mantel-piece were the three medicine bottles—for different complaints left by the doctors. These, so it was explained, "were all the treatment the doctors had prescribed."

Three Go to Grave.

Out of that same room during the present week, three little forms had been bundled into pine boxes and put to sleep under the sod at the West View pauper field.

"It's all we can do," said the matron. "I've been up every night this week until 1 o'clock when the old mammy relieves me. I have done my best. It is true that the best is none too good. We need help but I agree that we need better and more centrally-located hospital facilities in dealing with such questions as face us right here."

Late Friday, Dr. Hall and Dr. Butler took sputum and mucous samples from the throats of the little black babies at the home for culture. These will decide whether or not the diagnosis of diphtheria is right.

Until last week, none of the forty-seven children kept at the home had been isolated. The first of the pneumonia cases suddenly broke out and the doctors ordered the children put off to themselves.

Sick and Well in Same Room.

At the present time, in both the girl and boy dormitories, children in all stages of the whooping cough are sleeping in the same room and in cases, in the same bed, with children who have as yet not been inoculated. Children who take care of the babies have free access to the sick rooms, passing in and out, emptying pails and such carrying germs in their clothing from the sick room to the dormitories and dining room.

"All of which," said one of Atlanta's best known physicians last night, "proves just the need of the project that is now being agitated—the rebuilding of Grady hospital on such lines so that it can cope with an outbreak of disease such as has been described. It is true that Grady cannot handle contagious diseases now. In fact, we had to refuse to take care of these very children. We dared not subject our patients at the city hospital to further disease. Our need for a proper place to care for our ever-increasing population in time of sickness has seldom been so clearly pointed out as the instances which I have just reviewed."

Would Indorse Bond Issue.

Mayor Woodward, on Friday, declared that while he considered the Atlanta plaza project as one of the city's foremost problems just now, he would heartily indorse a bond issue which carried with it both the plaza plan and the $750,000 needed for the rebuilding of Grady hospital.

A meeting of the ways and means committee of the Grady will be held within the fortnight at which time some proposition will be worked out looking toward approaching the people with a definite plan to carry out the work of making Grady hospital the Johns Hopkins of the south.

TOLEDO, OHIO.
Trade.
JUN 27 1914

DOCTORS TO TEACH HOW TO LIVE LONG

American Medical Ass'n. Plans to Educate Public in Health Matters.

By the Associated Press.

Atlantic City, N. J., June 27.—To educate the public regarding medical matters in order to prolong life, the whole administrative power of the American Medical Association will be brought to bear during the coming year. Dr. Victor C. Vaughan, the newly elected president of the association, made this statement at the close of the congress.

Doctor Vaughan made it clear that the work of the American Medical Association had grown from a mere gathering of physicians to discuss technical subjects into an organization devoted to the service of mankind. For the first time 4500 practitioners assembled and discussed matters of public importance, child labor laws, legislation regarding health, social service and topics having direct bearing upon the general welfare, as well as the physical welfare of the nation.

Will Go to Public.

"During the coming year," said Dr Vaughan, "the policy of the administrative branch of the association will be a definite one—we shall spend our time and money in education. Conditions have changed. Once it was simply a matter of a physician's duty to his patient. The field has broadened. The physician must now go to the public."

Doctor Vaughan said the association would expend large sums of money in preparing medical matter for the newspapers.

Said Dr. Vaughan:

"In the course of our sessions there has been one note—that of service to the public. It is exceedingly difficult to say what has been the most important scientific matter presented, but the most important thing, in my estimation, is the attitude shown by the profession regarding the health of the nation at large. The profession realizes the necessity of teaching the public."

Cancer Cause Unknown.

Doctor Vaughan said the salient points of the congres were the lights cast upon cancer, pellagra and typhoid fever. While interested in the radium treatment, Dr. Vaughan said he would prefer to await future developments before expressing a definite opinion as to its merits. Cancer presents the most difficult problem in the field of contagious disease, according to Dr Vaughan. The contributions during the convention, he believes, will assist in determining the cause of the disease.

SHOWS TUSKEGEE HOW TO CLEAN UP

Brassell Makes Two Speeches at Macon County Town, Instructing Citizens in Latest Clean-up Methods

Advertiser 6-5-14

Walter Brassell, City Commissioner of Sanitation and Health, delivered two speeches in Tuskegee Thursday on city clean-up campaigns, addressing a meeting of negroes in the afternoon and white people at night.

Tuskegee will begin a clean-up campaign Monday and the mayor of the town invited Commissioner Brassell to speak to the people and assist in arousing enthusiasm in the campaign.

Commissioner Brassell left Montgomery Thursday at noon bearing a Montgomery fly trap in one hand and a roll of clean-up facts in the other. The fly trap contained one hundred thousand Montgomery flies and will be a practical demonstration of the Health Department's war against flies.

Mr. Brassell will probably return to Montgomery this morning.

Public Health and Morals

The Journal & Guide

In The Journal and Guide of Feb 28th, we showed that the State legislature of Virginia had appropriated a total of $926,075 for the support and maintenance of higher schools, asylums, and the like for the whites, and only $61,500 for colored institutions. The disparity in the apropriations is so evident and unjust as to bring the blush of confusion to the cheeks of all white Virginians who believe in taxation with representation, and in the right of each tax-payer, in the distribution and application of the common taxation for public purposes, to receive his proprata. When separaion of race groups of the citizenship is arbitrarily made on race lines the obligation to give the segregated and weaker group a square deal becomes a matter of honor as well as of principle. A public opinion is needed in Virginia that will compel the legislature and the county and municipal boards to regard the question involved from this viewpoint and to act upon it.

We neglected to state at the time that the legislature had refused to make an appropriation of $20 000 with which to establish a sanitarium for the indigent colored consumptives, but in the last issue of The Journal and Guide we called attention to the omission, saying in conclusion, "If the state cannot see its humane duty to check the spread of consumption among Negroes it might act for the protection of white people." We repeat, for the purpose of emphasizing the shortsightedness of he members of the legislature, both in the matter of adequate provisions for the higher education of the colored people and for the promotion of their health and morals, as much for their welfare as for that of the white people of the state, the lives of the two touching at all points affecting the intelligence, the health and the morals of the two people, whom the law arbitrarily separates and groups on alleged race lines.

It is becoming a burning question everywhere, that the public health and morals must be protected, as far as can be done by legal provision and supervision; but here in Virginia the legislators have decided that they have sufficiently safeguarded the public health and morals when they have amply provided for the 67.4 white people and practically made no provision for the 32.6 colored people. Nothing could be more stupid, unjust and treacherous to the common welfare.

It is high time that the white people and the editors of white newspapers of Virginia who do not believe in such a suicidal policy should speak out loud and long against it.

A MESSAGE OF HOPE TO THE NEGRO

The Central Afro-American

From White Men of the South—Conference for Betterment of Hygienic Conditions Among Negroes—Resolutions.

Betterment of health of Negroes was the subject of a conference of Southern health and educational officers, held in New Orleans April 24 Six States and the District of Columbia were represented.

To concur in practical measures for ultimate and immediate betterment was the purpose of the conference.

After discussion, resolutions embodying the sense of the convention as to pertinent and practicable measures were adopted. They are as follows:

Recognizing that sanitary conditions now prevailing among Negroes are susceptible of improvement and that for the health, welfare and prosperity of both races immediate effort for betterment should be made; be it

Resolved, That the responsibility of instituting and executing measures to this end is largely that of the white man;

That the active co-operation of the more intelligent Negroes should be asked and their services utilized as far as possible in executing the plans adopted and in enlisting the co-operation of others of their own race;

That one point of attack should be on prevailing insanitary housing conditions, the main remedy being to enforce rigidly sanitary regulations pertaining to the disposal of night soil and other wastes, provision of wholesome and adequate water supply, ventilation and light;

That each State and municipality make definite effort to obtain exact information as to the prevalence of tuberculosis, venereal and other diseases among Negroes; that practical preventive measures applicable to local conditions be instituted; that the data gathered be transmitted to the local and State health officers;

That instruction, definite and persistent, in the primary principles of health be given, special features of the systematic work to be a program of health topics in every Negro school in the State, and sermons and talks on sanitation in every Negro church at frequent intervals;

That teachers be asked to emphasize in every possible way, in discipline and in methods of teaching, the element of self-control;

That visiting district nurses should be employed;

That a copy of these resolutions be sent to each state and city board of health, with the request that definite action be taken to carry these recommendations into effect;

That the American Medical Association, the American Public Health Association, the Southern Medical Association, Southern Commercial Congress, the Southern Sociological Congress, the National Educational Association of America, the National Housing Association, the Federation of Women's Clubs, State medical societies, State teachers' associations, and other health and educational organizations, be requested to establish standing committees on the health of the Negro.

(Signed)

Wm. C. Woodward, Washington, D.C.
James A. Hayne, South Carolina.
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T. F. Abercrombie, Georgia.
John C. Bell, Memphis, Tenn.
Herman Oechsner, Louisiana.
Thomas A. Roy, Louisiana.
S. R. Mallory, Kennedy, Fla.
Oscar Dowling, Louisiana.

Washington Star

Oct 3 1914

COLORED MINISTERS TO AID SANITATION

Call Upon Baptist Congregations to Help Lower Death Rate Among the Race Here.

The recent report of the health department showing that the death rate among colored people of the District is nearly double that of the white population received the attention of the conference of the colored Baptist ministers of Washington and vicinity, held yesterday at Zion Baptist Church, F street between 3d and 4½ streets southwest.

Rev. S. Geriah Lamkins, pastor of McKinley Memorial Church, recommended that inasmuch as colored ministers are in especially close touch with their congregations, the first Sunday in November be designated as a day on which all colored clergymen should call the attention of their parishioners to this fact and should point out the sanitary and other precautions tending to lower the death rate.

Rev. Lamkins further called upon members of the conference to take concerted action to reach the unsaved of the city, giving strong instances of the need of such steps.

Other speakers were Miss Margaret Simpson of the Associated Charities, Rev. O. S. Sims of Pittsburgh and E. E. Willard, a Sioux Indian, recently baptized at McKinley Church.

The meeting was presided over by the executive of the conference, Rev. M. W. D. Norman, and Rev. J. I. Loving acted as secretary.

PAMPHLET TO CONTAIN CITY SANITARY LAWS

Advertiser

Will Be Distributed By the Department of Health and Sanitation.

10-2-14

A special pamphlet containing all of the sanitary laws of Montgomery will be issued this month by the city department of sanitation of health and will be on distribution at the sanitary office about October 15. These booklets will also be distributed at the exhibit of the department at the State Exposition. They will be given free of charge to any person interested in health or sanitation, according to announcement made by Walter Brassell, City Commissioner of Sanitation and Health.

The ordinances will be the same as those that will appear in the new city code, which was recently adopted by the Board of City Commissioners, and will probably come from the printer in about ten days.

Health 1914

partment, but to the lack of facilities. They were carting off the trash in the more prosperous parts of the city."

"How, then, could the housekeepers of Atlanta—those who are dependent on Negro service—get help from you, or how could you help them?" was here asked.

"Why, any director of any one of our neighborhood districts would only be too glad to assist any housekeeper who asked for information about the quarters of her employee. Through our committees we know almost exactly the conditions of all homes and the grade of people in them. For instance, if a white housekeeper were to ask about her employee's quarters we could give the information and join with her in any movement toward better conditions. We have our organization for bettering conditions; we wish to do it, but we can't do it alone."

THE OTHER SIDE.

It would be illogical to suggest that every individual housekeeper would have to visit the homes from which her servants come, but the time has come, especially in view of the few homes in Atlanta which are constructed with servants' quarters, when some organized movement in this direction should be established by housekeepers.

It is not a matter, however, that belongs to any one group of women more than another; it is not for any woman to put on another to do. It is a problem which concerns each and every woman.

We can incite an interest, get the inmates to keep the home clean, but when we fail, and have not an ordinance to fall back on, why nothing more can be done.

AN EXAMPLE.

"For example, we know that there is an illness in a house we may suspect contagious, but we have no right of entrance there, and unless a doctor is called, the case, whatever it may be, goes on unnoticed.

"In November, a man was taken out of a house with smallpox; sent to the pesthouse; that house was reported, yet it was never fumigated by either the city or the people who were in it. Again on cleaning-up day, through the neighborhood unions, many residents of poor homes were pledged to clean up, to brush the trash in neat piles in front of the premises so the carts could come and carry it off. They were informed and urged to come, but several days passed before there was a response. The carts were all busy; I know they were, and that it was the fault not directly of the sanitary de-

The Problem of Getting Rid of the House Fly

The eradication of the house fly, or even a diminution of its numbers, is not an easy task. Like everything else worth striving for, this will require effort, earnest, persistent, long continued effort, unfaltering courage, and infinite patience. The fly is a vicious enemy, one that will fight to the last ditch, and its weapons are more deadly than any you can bring to bear—except your wits, your intelligence, your reason. That it a fight against a mighty host, you need but to calculate the number of flies that will result from one pair of flies in 12 generations at the rate of increase as given by Dr. Howard and your mind cannot grasp the figures for they run into billions piled on billions. Especially does the fly delight in taking you unawares by stealing into your home and slaughtering your children, and this fact should suggest to you your first and most important point of attack, namely the place where the fly rears its young, the manure pile, the garbage can, the unclean outhouse. Strike at that with shovel and brand and you will smite the fly "hip and thigh."

It is easier to get rid of the fly in the city than on the farm. In the modern city the health department of the city government deals with the problem, and the individual's share in the work is greatly lightened. Yards are small and can be cleaned with little trouble. The garbage and other household waste can be kept in sanitary garbage cans or other receptacles, and the city trash man comes once every 24 hours to cart all the trash away. There are sanitary sewers to carry away the dejecta of the well and the sick, and under modern scientific methods, the thorough disinfection and purification of the sewage of cities promises to be realized in the near future. There is plenty of water for washing, scrubbing, and flushing; the city dweller does not have to go out to the well and draw up every drop of water he needs. To-day almost all city dwellings are thoroughly screened, and dealers in food-stuffs are everywhere being forced to screen all places where human food is stored or offered for sale. Reasonable and efficient laws can be enacted and enforced, to compel keepers of horse stables to prevent the breeding of flies. The housing of other animals within the city's limits in an unsanitary manner can also be effectively prohibited. Fly traps, fly paper, fly swatters, and other contrivances can be used to advantage to catch and to kill all flies that gain entrance into a screened house. Yes, the city dweller can get rid of flies if he wants to and is willing to pay the cost.

In the country, however, especially on the farm, where there are no sewers, few if any, kitchen sinks, no garbage cans which the trashman empties every day, and where the lot around the dwelling includes the stable, the cow lot, the chicken-coop, often the pig-pen, and the privy, around which flies hover in countless myriads, the problem becomes a complex and difficult one.

DISEASE CROSSES OVER RACE LINE WHILE CITY DOZES

The Atlanta Constitution 1-3-14.

Atlanta Exposes Whites to Disease by Providing No Hospital for Negro Contagion.

RACE LINE IS BAFFLED BY ALL DISEASE GERMS

Prominent White Atlanta Families Find City Ignores Fact That Germs Regard No Race Problem.

C. G. Lambert, general southern agent for the Singer Sewing Machine company, is one of the most prominent citizens of Atlanta.

He lives at 70 West Fourteenth street, in the heart of one of the wealthiest, most sanitary districts of Atlanta.

Last Friday Mr. Lambert's negro cook, who lives on the premises, fell violently ill.

Diagnosis by Dr. H. I. Battey, Mr. Lambert's personal physician, showed the disease to be diphtheria in a most malignant form.

Mr. Lambert has a wife, two daughters and a small grandson living with him.

He knew the virulently contagious nature of diphtheria. He feared for their lives. In common humanity, he was minded also to take ordinary care of a faithful negro servant.

He believed all up-to-date cities made scrupulous provision for contagious disease, remembering that contagious disease ignores the color line.

He inquired. There was in all Atlanta NO OFFICIAL PLACE WHERE HE COULD TAKE A NEGRO AFFLICTED WITH CONTAGIOUS DISEASE. So far as the city officially was concerned, all its population, white as well as colored, might be menaced by every negro that developed a contagious illness.

The condition thus dramatized moved The Constitution to investigate. The story that follows is fateful with life and death significance to every white man, woman and child in the city of Atlanta.

This is a true and merciless story of disease and death that cross the race line in Atlanta.

It is a true and merciless story of the murderously democratic disease germ that thrusts bony, beckoning fingers into every household in Atlanta that employs a negro servant, that rears its menacing head over every white man, woman and child who comes in personal contact with a negro.

It is a story that ruthlessly destroys the deadly delusion that religiously sanitary white premises are guarantee against communicable disease that originate in the vast reservoir of the Black Peril in Atlanta.

It is a story that indicates as pathetically childish the babbling assertion that we are not "our brother's keeper" when it comes to the negro and his diseases.

It is a story that should galvanize into terror and blister with shame the public indifference and the municipal neglect, somewhere, that nullify the barriers the white man raises against disease and let in a flood of infection from the ignorant, untended negro.

It is a story of the City That Forgets—forgets that the germ laughs at caste and color line and crosses and criss-crosses that line with deadly impartiality, unless it be curbed by the strong arm of medical science that knows it deals with an agency neither white nor colored, but universal.

THE TALE OF AN IMMACULATE NEIGHBORHOOD

C. G. Lambert, southern agent for the Singer Machine company, lives at 70 West Fourteenth street. He is among the most prominent of Atlantans. Mr. Lambert and his family are people of means and refinement. The section of Fourteenth street on which they dwell is one of the most immaculate portions of the city. The residents are intelligant, alive, educated. They know what constitutes the rules of twentieth century sanitation. They observe these rules without the coercion of a policeman. If anywhere in the city one should look for a neighborhood free of disease, able to laugh at peril, it would be here.

Last Friday morning Susie Davis, the cook in the Lambert family, was taken violently ill. Mr. Lambert summoned his personal physician, Dr. Hugh I. Battey. Dr. Battey at once diagnosed the case as one of malignant diphtheria. Diphtheria is virulently contagious. The germ never heard of social equality. It turns loose its venom without asking the color of the skin of its unwilling host.

SEARCH FOR REFUGE GETS WELL UNDER WAY

Mr. Lambert knew these things without being told by Dr. Battey. He knew his wife, his two daughters and the little grandson were in peril. No one knew, or could know, where Susie Davis had contracted the disease. The thing that counted was that she had it, that her bedroom was in the basement of the Lambert residence; that she was a living peril to every other occupant of the house and the neighborhood; that her own life and the chances to save it were debatable.

Mr. Lambert is a humane man. He made his personal physician attend the servant. He got in touch with the city physician, Dr. Grant Wilkins. The two doctors began an energetic hunt for some place to transfer the infected negro. Together that evening they administered anti-toxin to her. Precautions were taken with the white occupants of the house.

THE CITY OF ATLANTA MAKES NO PROVISION

High and low these doctors toothcombed the city. They enlisted the health officer, Dr. J. P. Kennedy.

The amazing truth came out. The city of Atlanta recognizes the peril of contagious diseases with its white population. There is a well-ordered hospital for such.

The city of Atlanta, apparently, goes on the assumption that these same diseases, in the negro, are not contagious or infectious. It provides absolutely no accommodations for negroes suffering from these diseases—diphtheria, scarlet fever, measles, what not—with the single exception of smallpox.

Therefore, so far as the official attitude of the city of Atlanta is concerned, it gives its negro population, a conservative one-third, to menace the white population ad libitum, with communicable diseases. With that homicidal idiocy of logic, it might as well tear down the walls of the white hospital for contagious diseases so far as protection is concerned.

A GOOD NEGRO, BUT A NEGRO HANDICAPPED

The situation at the Lambert home was desperate.

The city, to which Mr. Lambert pays taxes, failed him when he needed it in a matter of life and death. By the principle underlying that one act it threatened every life in the city, white as well as negro.

They called in Thomas Evans, city warden. "Tom" Evans is as able, as energetic, as intelligent in his line as Health Officer Kennedy in his line. The hands of both were tied, officially. The city warden can, under the law, spend $1 a day to aid sick persons. That is all. But in a crisis of this gravity, Kennedy and Evans ignored red tape. They joined hands with Mr. Lambert and his friends, with Dr. Battey and Dr. Wilson.

They scoured the city. Meanwhile Susie Davis was being nursed in the basement of the Lambert home by a trained nurse whom Mr. Lambert was paying out of his own pocket. Mind you, Mr. Lambert and not the city was paying. Finally, the searchers came upon E. R. Carter, the well-known and deserving negro preacher and settlement worker. They put the case up to him. They told him it was his own race that was involved. Could he find no place for the sick woman?

LIKE RATS THAT LEAVE A SHIP THAT LEAKS

Carter recommended a negro woman who agreed to care for Susie Davis. She was to receive $1 a day from the city for so doing. This sum, Mr. Lambert supplemented with $10 from his own pocket. They thought they'd found a solution.

That night the ambulance carried Susie Davis from the Lambert residence to a remote district across the city, where the respective nurse lived.

When the ambulance reached there, the house was closed, doors locked, windows shuttered.

The negro who had undertaken the task of nursing, who had a chance to be of service in an emergency, had fled, panic-stricken.

The ambulance, with the sick woman in it, waited in the street.

Those in charge debated. They seemed at their wits' end. There was no place to carry Susie Davis. They did not want to take the case back into the already terrified Lambert neighborhood.

INADEQUATE QUARTERS FINALLY IMPROVISED

It seemed that in all the city of Atlanta there was no place to carry a contagious case that menaced all Atlanta. Whether Hindu, Chinese, Hottentot or Malay, the jeopardy was just the same.

What to do? Where to turn? To whom to appeal?

WORLD'S BIRTHS EXCEED ITS DEATHS BY NINE PER CENT

New Jersey Man Submits Statistics from All Civilized Countries Showing Annual Increase of 9.3

Advertiser 1-9-14

HEALTH CONDITIONS SHOW IMPROVEMENT

Other Speakers Tell of the Imperfect Type of Woman Made by Society of Today

BATTLE CREEK, MICH., Jan. 8.--The national conference on race betterment opened here today with 300 representative men of science and education present. Dr. C. C. Creegan of Fargo, N. D., was chosen chairman of the sessions.

Dr. Stephen Smith, 92 years old, president of the conference, spoke briefly at the opening session, predicting a new era in the treatment of the insane, criminals and degenerates. He said this reform would come through scientific study of brain cell formation.

Dr. Louis F. Bishop, of Fordham University, of New York, discussed the prevention of arterio scelerosis, attributing the spread of this disease to improper living, and especially to the so-called high living.

Other speakers were Frederick L. Hoffman, of Newark, N. J., and Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur, of the Bureau of Census.

Statistics Furnished.

On the basis of available statistics from civilized countries, Mr. Hoffman estimated the world's birth rate at 34.3 a thousand, and the world's death rate at 25.0, leaving an annual rate of increase of 9.3 for each thousand of population.

"The present rate of natural increase," he said, "is certain to grow if the downward tendency of the death rate is further augmented by sanitary improvement, particularly in the case of uncivilized tribes and primitive races.

"There is no doubt of a general improvement in health conditions throughout the world," Mr. Hoffman declared. For further improvement in race conditions he suggested:

Conservation of the food producing natural resources of the world; the necessity for improved methods of agriculture; the reduction of economic wastes; pressing needs of rational town planning and improved methods of housing; education in practical domestic economy; rational control of marriage and divorce; improved methods of general education; the economic utility of longevity and higher educational ideals.

Addresses Postponed.

Information was received from Mr. Rittenhouse at noon that he would be unable to attend the meeting and his address on the apparent increase in degenerative diseases was cancelled. Because of the late arrival of Mr. Cattell, the discussion of "the causes of the declining birth rate" was postponed until another day.

Imperfect Woman."

"The imperfect or defective type of woman, is that represented by the very slight, thin chested and nervous woman, at present so favored by fashion," declared Dr. Richard Root Smith of Grand Rapids, in an address tonight at the National Conference on Race Betterment, which opened here today. Dr. Smith added, however, "that we have no reason for believing that woman is worse off now than she has been for many generations."

Other speakers tonight included H. H. Laughlin, superintendent of eugenics record office at Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y.; Dr. Lillian South, Bowling Green, Ky., and Prof. R. B. Von Kleinsmid, secretary of the American Association of Clinical Criminology, Jeffersonville, Ind.

In his address on the "Deterioration of Civilized Woman," Dr. Smith asserted that modern methods of living have not proven more disastrous to women than to men. The speaker said the most perfect type of woman is "that represented by individuals compact in build, deep chested with steady nerves, and fleshy enough for the anatomical angles to be nicely rounded out."

Urges Sterilization.

Dr. Laughlin urged sterilization for preventing the reproduction of degenerates and declared that it had met with great success in prisons and elsewhere. Dr. South spoke of the hookworm disease. She recently has completed a trip through the hills of Eastern Kentucky.

"Society by its sale of tobacco and liquors encourages mental defection, which results in crime," declared Dr. Von Kleinsmid. "Whatever may be said in the way of excuse for the moderate use of alcoholic beverages and tobacco among adults, there can be no justification for the use of these drugs by adolescents." He urged a scientific study of criminals, instead of punishment. "There is, however, a danger of excessive sentimentality in treating criminals," he said in conclusion. "I refer to ineffectual efforts of some who are trying to work reforms."

At the day session, Dr. Stephen Smith, president of the conference, declared the normal age of man is 100 years, in spite of the fact that only three men in a thousand reach that age. Dr. Smith is well and active at the age of 92.

Among the other speakers today were:

Dr. Louis F. Bishop, Fordham University; Frederick L. Hoffman, Newark, N. J., and Cressy L. Wilbur, of the Bureau of the Census.

EUGENICS AND THE NEGRO

The Independent 2-21-14

BY PRINCIPAL BOOKER T. WASHINGTON, IN NEW YORK AMERICAN, FEBRUARY 4, 1914.

After a careful investigation of the fact, I am convinced that every day in the year there are as many as 200,000 peop'e of my race who are sick enough to be incapacitated for work. Other persons have estimated the number of Negroes who are sick all the time to be as high as 450,000. If these figures are correct it means that on the average every member of my race spends annually eighteen days in bed, in the hospital, suffering pain or recuperating from sickness that might be spent in some form of wholesome enjoyment or in useful and efficient labor.

It is safe to say, on the same basis, that every day in the year there are 112,000 Negro workers idle, as result of sickness, who would otherwise be at work in some form of useful employment. This is a great loss not only to the Negro, but it it a great loss to the country. It has been estimated that in the South alone there is a net loss to the Negro in earnings and to the community as a whole in productive labor of $40,000,000 a year.

This immense loss is not due to the physical weakness of the Negro race. I have frequently heard it said that the Negro, as ne lived in Africa, was more vigorous and more robust than any other race on earth. He had to be so to stand the climate. Even today one will seldom find among any race of people finer specimens of physical manhood than the sturdy unspoiled people of the Negro race in the country districts of the South. These people are an asset to the country and to the South, and it seems to me that it is the duty of every patriotic citizen to do what he can to conserve the life and health of this portion of the population in the condition in which it now is.

NEED OF SANITATION

It has been estimated that about 45 per cent of the disease and death of the people of the United States can be prevented by the application of modern methods of sanitation. If this is true of the people of the United States as a whole, I think it is safe to say that at least 60 per cent of the disease and death among Negroes is due to causes that can be prevented. I say this because, as everyone knows, the death-rate is much larger at the present time among Negroes than among whites. Particularly is this true among the Negro population of the larger Southern cities.

What then is the remedy? I have said that in this generation at least the Negro will be best off, from every point of view, in the rural districts of the South. We cannot, however, expect that he will remain in the country districts contented, happy and prosperous without the same means of civilization that other races enjoy. We cannot expect the Negro to remain in the country if he has little opportunity to educate his children; if the schools are in session only two or three months in the year.

The Negro will yield to the temptation to come to the large cities in the hope of educating his children and of bettering his condition. He will come to the city unless he is assured of receiving the same police protection in the country, in case he is charged with crime, that he now receives in the city. We cannot expect the Negro to remain in the country districts unless he is protected in property and is given the same opportunities and encouragements to settle down and become a good citizen in the country that he has in many of the cities.

IGNORANT OF HEALTH LAWS

Another remedy for the present condition of Negro health is education. The reason that so large number of the people of my race are ill and inefficient is because they are ignorant. They have never had an opportunity to know the laws of health and they do not know how to take care of their bodies.

I look forward to the time when every city and every town of the South will do what some cities have already done started campaigns of education along lines of health and sanitation which shall not be confined to the white portion of the population

alone but [illegible] portion also.

When I was in Great Britian some years ago, I discovered that the people of that great country were spending annually not far from $80,000,000 in an attempt to rescue drunkards, gamblers, loafers, the misfits of life which make up so large a portion of the population of the great English cities. In a word, they were spending that tremendous sum in trying to get people up out of the ditch.

The masses of the Negro people in the South, with all their weaknesses and handicaps, are not yet in the ditch. How much simpler, wiser and more economical to spend some millions of dollars to save these people before they fall instead of waiting to save them after they are already lost.